The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,218 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	FROM BOMBAY.
st. Surat	3148	500	C. R. Edwards	11th Nov.
L. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairclough	21st "
— Assam	3638	550	S. F. Cole	29th "
L. Parramatta	4759	900	C. Gadd	4th Dec.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th "
L. Malta	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th "
— Gwalior	3733	500	P. Harris	27th "
L. Ismailia	2532	700	S. W. Silver	4th Jan.
M. Venetia	2736	600	A. B. Daniell	11th "
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3200	600	J. C. Babot	25th "
TASMANIA	4600	800	C. Perrins	12th Dec.
HYDASPES	2864	100	G. Scrivener	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Nov. 6, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec. 1885.
GIAVA	3,600	400	on Thursday	1st Jan.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 400 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 2 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class „ 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan. 1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	12th Nov.

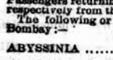
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay Oct. 2, 1884.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO AND BACK WITHIN 10 DAYS, INCLUDING TWO DAYS STOPPAGE AT COLOMBO.



THE A. H. Lloyd's S. S. "ORION" will leave for Colombo direct on the 12th instant, and the same Company's S. S. "MEDUSA" will leave Colombo for Bombay on the 18th instant. Further departures will take place as follows:—

FROM BOMBAY TO COLOMBO.	FROM COLOMBO TO BOMBAY.
on the 28th November 1884.	on the 18th November 1884.
13th and 28th December „	29th December „
12th and 29th January 1885.	18th January 1885.
12th February „	18th February „
1st, 15th and 29th March „	21st March „
18th and 29th April „	20th April „
	21st May „

For rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, November 10, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. MALWA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are informed that the Statement of General Average is now completed, and refunds of amounts due will be made on application at this Office.

Copies of the Statement can be obtained from Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, Average Adjusters.

It is particularly requested that early application be made, in order that the settlement may be completed without delay.

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th November, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COASTAND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA" 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, (on MANchester, 1884, at 4 a.m., calling at and Sharjah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

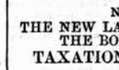
S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.



THE "NUBIA" will SAIL for Karachi on TUESDAY, 11th Nov. She will carry passengers to the "Belgravia" sailing from Karachi, for Liverpool, about 14th instant.

W & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 7th Nov., 1884.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND.

TREACHER & Co. submit a list of INDIAN CONDIMENTS, TEAS, and CHEROOTS, as articles specially suited for sending to friends at home. They can be packed and shipped in any quantity to suit purchasers.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

Barrie's Madras Cayenne Sauce	per bot.	1	2
Do. Curry Powder / Do. Curry Paste / Do. Mulligatawney Paste	„	1	12
Treacher & Co.'s Bombay Chutney	„	1	0
Nepaul Pepper, genuine	„	0	8
Cashmere Chutney	„	0	12
Green Mango Chutney	„	0	12
Do. do. Pickle, quarter kegs	each	4	4
Lucknow Chutney	per bot.	1	0
Guava and Roselle Jellies, 2 lb. jars	each	1	0
Mango Jam and Jelly,	„	1	0
Tapp Sauce, pints	„	0	10
Tamarind Fish, in kegs	„	4	8

INDIAN TEAS.

TREACHER & COMPANY are the appointed Agents for the celebrated Teas grown on the estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited, Kumaon, who have gained 12 medals and 10 prizes for superiority of quality "at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris."

	Cash Prices.
Kousanie Mixture, a well-known speciality from the Kousanie Gardens / 2 lb. packets, per packet / 5 lb. catties, per catty	3 12
Souchong, Finest	
Pekoe, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet 3 0
Hyson, Young (Green) / 1 lb. packet	1 10
Orange Pekoe, Finest	„ 1 10
Treacher's Own Mixture, in 2 lb. packets	per packet 2 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Prepared expressly for Treacher & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Noble's, Cheroot shape, without straw	per box	100 1 12
Dawson's, Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100 1 12
Thomson's Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100 1 12
Dindiguis, Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100 2 0
Havannahs, Cigar shape	„	100 2 0
Treacher's Gem Muster, Cigar shape	„	100 2 0
Treacher's Muster, slightly barrel shaped	„	100 2 4
Club Muster, Cigar shape	„	100 3 0

TREACHER AND Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY
THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

APERIENT
MINERAL WATERS.

THESE natural remedies are now universally recommended in cases of Chronic Constipation, Liver and other functional disorders. The following, imported from the Springs, are warranted fresh:—

ÆSCULAP WATER (Hungarian).—A pure and Palatable Aperient, rich in Sodium and Magnesium Salts, and containing a large percentage of antacids and has the advantage of being less unpleasant to take than many other Bitter Waters. Pints, Re. 1 each; per dozen, Rs. 10; Quarts, Rs. 1½ each; per doz., Rs. 12.

VICTORIA WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Professor Douglas Maclagan, Dr. Oscar Widmann, "The Practitioner," The Hospital Staff, Lemberg, and many other authorities. Litre bottles, Re. 1-4 each; per doz., Rs. 12.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Drs. Marion Sims, Scanzoni, Macnamara, Roberts, Macpherson, Aitkin, and others, and by the Medical Press. Imperial pints, 14 as.; per doz., Rs. 9; quarts, Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 12.

TARASP WATER (Swiss) recommended by Dr. Pernisch and by several eminent Bombay Practitioners. Imperial pints, 14 annas each.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER (German) recommended by Sir Henry Thompson, the late Baron Liebig, and the Medical Press. Imperial pints, 12 as. each; per doz., Rs. 7-8.

CARLSBAD WATER (Austrian) recommended by the Medical Press and Faculty generally. Litre bottles, Re. 1 each; per doz., Rs. 10.

ALKALINE
MINERAL WATERS.

EVIAN LES BAINS.—SOURCES.—Cachat, Guillot, and Bonnevie. Highly recommended by eminent English and Continental Physicians for chronic affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, and all affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Per doz. quart bottles, Rs. 10.

CONTREXEVILLE WATER.—Much resorted to for affections of the Urinary organs. Litre bottle, Re. 1; per doz., Rs. 10.

SELTZER WATER.—We prepare this artificially, and produce a most successful imitation of the natural beverage. We strongly recommend it. Per dozen, exclusive of bottles, Re. 1.

VICHY WATER.—From the "Celestins" Spring. A strongly Alkaline water, used in diabetes, kidney diseases, and gout. Per dozen, Rs. 8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WEDDING PRESENTS AND ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, purchase only the best Goods from the leading Manufacturers; their present large stock is of the same superior quality as heretofore; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection it is unsurpassed by any House in India.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Aghdans	from	25 0	to 80 0	
Army and Navy Cups	„	15 0	to 80 0	
Asparagus Tongs	„	20 0	to 100 0	
Beer Mugs	„	45 0	to 70 0	
Biscuit Boxes	„	16 0	to 80 0	
Bottle Holders	„	18 0	to 25 0	
Bottle Labels	„	1 4	to 4 0	
Brandy and Soda Frames	„	50 0	to 70 0	
Bread Basket	„	40 0	to 70 0	
Breakfast Cruets	„	13 8	to 28 0	
Breakfast Dishes	„	40 0	to 60 0	
Butter Coolers	„	16 0	to 30 0	
Butter Knives	„	2 8	to 7 0	
Cake Baskets	„	40 0	to 70 0	
Carlton Cruets	„	13 8	to 28 0	
Cheese Scoops	„	3 0	to 20 0	
Children's Mugs	„	13 8	to 40 0	
Christening Presents	„	10 0	to 100 0	
Chutney Frames	„	25 0	to 50 0	
Cigar Lamps	„	25 0	to 40 0	
Claret Jugs	„	18 0	to 40 0	
Cocktail Shakers	„	18 0	to 30 0	
Cruet Stands	„	20 0	to 80 0	
Crumb Scoops	„	12 8	to 25 0	
Dessert Fruit Spoons, sets of	„	40 0	to 60 0	
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets of	„	32 0	to 100 0	
Dessert Stands	„	30 0	to 70 0	
Dinner Cruets	„	32 0	to 100 0	
Egg Boilers or Steamers	„	29 0	to 35 0	
Egg Frames	„	18 0	to 60 0	
Entree Dishes, sets of 4	„	250 0	to 600 0	
Epergnes	„	100 0	to 200 0	
Ewers	„	30 0	to 40 0	
Fish Carvers	„	25 0	to 35 0	
Fish Eating Knives and Forks, sets of	„	50 0	to 150 0	
Flower Stands	„	40 0	to 100 0	
Fruit Stands	„	36 0	to 70 0	
Goblets	„	28 0	to 100 0	
Golf Cups	„	20 0	to 80 0	
Ice Claws	„	8 8	to 10 0	
Ice Hammers	„	7 8	to 10 0	
Ice Jugs	„	36 0	to 100 0	
Ice Pails	„	18 0	to 30 0	
Ice Spoons, sets of	„	40 0	to 60 0	
Ice Tongs	„	4 8	to 6 8	
Ice Water Sets	„	150 0	to 250 0	
Ice Water Urns	„	200 0	to 300 0	
Inkstands	„	20 0	to 60 0	
Jam, Honey and Marmalade Jars	„	14 0	to 30 0	
Knife Rests, per pair	„	3 8	to 6 0	
Luncheon Frames	„	150 0	to 200 0	
Muffineers, each	„	2 8	to 7 0	
Mustard Pots	„	5 0	to 10 0	
Napkin Rings	„	2 0	to 6 0	
Nut Crackers	„	3 8	to 7 0	
Pepper Castors	„	2 8	to 7 0	
Piano Candlesticks	„	35 0	to 40 0	
Pickle Frames	„	20 0	to 40 0	
Pickle Prongs or Forks	„	1 12	to 8 0	
Pickle Sauce Frames	„	36 0	to 45 0	
Salad Bowels	„	36 0	to 100 0	
Salad Servers	„	20 0	to 30 0	
Salp Cellars, sets of	„	20 0	to 60 0	
Salvers	„	18 0	to 60 0	
Sardine Boxes	„	24 0	to 40 0	
Sauce Frames	„	36 0	to 45 0	
Side Dishes, sets of	„	250 0	to 600 0	
Soda Water Frames	„	30 0	to 40 0	
Soy Frames	„	12 8	to 14 0	
Spirit and Liquor Frames	„	50 0	to 130 0	
Spirit and Tumbler Stand	„	50 0	to 70 0	
Spoon Warmers	„	13 8	to 40 0	
Sugar Basins	„	30 0	to 40 0	
Sugar and Cream Frames	„	36 0	to 50 0	
Sulkies	„	6 0	to 8 0	
Tantalus Frames	„	60 0	to 150 0	
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	„	14 0	to 30 0	
Tea Caddies	„	40 0	to 60 0	
Tea and Coffee Services	„	60 0	to 300 0	
Tea Infusers	„	6 0	to 8 0	
Teapot Stands	„	15 0	to 20 0	
Tea Services	„	35 0	to 100 0	
Tea Spoons, per doz	„	11 0	to 20 0	
Tea Kettles	„	72 0	to 100 0	
Tea Trays	„	70 0	to 150 0	
Telescopic Cups	„	16 0	to 20 0	
Toast Racks	„	10 0	to 20 0	
Toast Rack and Egg Frame	„	50 0	to 70 0	
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes	„	72 0	to 120 0	
Tumbler and Wine Glass Covers	„	2 8	to 4 0	
Wedding Presents	„	10 0	to 200 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY,
THE FORT, BOMBAY. HEAD OFFICE, BYCULLA.

CLEARANCE SALE AT THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

THIS DAY

CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS,
From As. 4 per yard.

FINEST FRENCH CORSETS,
From Re. 1-12 per pair.

KID GLOVES IN ALL COLOURS,
From As. 4 per pair.

GOOD DRESS SATINS,
From As. 5 per yard.

SILK OTTOMANS, SURAHS, MORIES BROCHES, MERVELLEIUX, FLOWERED FANCY SILK,
GREATLY REDUCED.

VELVET PILE TABLE CLOTHS AND SQUARES.

STRAW HATS AND SHAPES,
From Re. 1-4.

PARIS TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
From Rs. 3-15.

FANS, FANS, FANS,
From As. 8.

Morie Silk Costumes, complete, from	Rs.	21 0
Finest French Cashmere Costumes, from	„	15 0
Finest Jussore, Beige, Cashmere Costume, with rich silk embroidery	„	21 0

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

FRENCH AND VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.

Chocolate Cream.
Chocolate Dragees.
Pralines.
Pralines a la Rose.
Nougatines.
Abricotines.
Avelines.
Nougat.
Chocolate Liqueur.
Abricoted Raspberries.
Jujubes.
Almonds.
Liqueur Comfits.
Napolitain Chocolate
Chocolate Almonds.
Chocolate Pastilles.
Chocolate Beans.
Chocolate Pistache.
Chocolate Pralines.
Chocolate Menier.
Fine, Superfine.
Vanilla, Excellence.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots
Greengages.
Angelica.
Cherries.
Assorted.
Oranges.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
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Optical Squares.
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Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
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Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
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Field Books.
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Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells,
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, AND CALCUTTA.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of Cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

WINE SHIPPERS FOR HALF A CENTURY.

OUR HOUSES OF BUSINESS ARE IN

LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, AND CHINA.

We were awarded by the Calcutta Exhibition Jurors both GOLD and SILVER MEDALS with FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for our brands.

We call special attention to our

PORT WINE FOR INVALIDS,

AS RECOMMENDED BY INDIAN PHYSICIANS.
PRICE Rs. 26 NET CASH PER DOZEN.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF JEWELLERY.

WE have just unpacked a large and beautiful stock of Jewellery selected personally by our Manager during his stay in England, and specially manufactured to our order in 18-carat gold.

Each article is Hall-marked. The stock comprises the Choicest and Newest Designs in

Ladies' Chains.
Ladies' Necklets.
Necklets and Bracelets combined.
Ladies' Bracelets.
Ladies' Brooches.
Ladies' Lockets.
Ladies' Jewelled Rings.
Children's Ear-rings, &c., &c.
Gent's Chains.
Gent's Studs, Sleeve-links, &c.
Gent's Scarf-pins and Rings.
Gent's Lockets.
Gent's Charms.
Gent's Pencil-cases.
Gent's Rings.
Gent's Silver Cigarette Cases.

18-CARAT. 18-CARAT. 18-CARAT.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Paris trimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' black, white and coloured Suede Gloves.
Ladies' black, white, cream, and cardinal Satin Shoes.
Dress Materials of every Description.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS, CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
Estimates for making up dresses, etc., on Application.
Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

KEMP'S
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.
Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

THESE SOAPS are the finest that have ever been imported. We strongly recommend them for the Nursery. Babies washed with any of the tablets are perfumed for the day.

	Rs. a.
JOCKEY CLUB per box	1 8
OPOPONAX	1 4
HELIOTROPE	1 0
WOOD VIOLET	1 8
ROSE	1 8
VIOLET	1 0
VASELINE	1 4
MILK OF ALMONDS	1 4
VIOLET BOUQUET	1 8
THE GRACES	1 0
LETTUICE AND GLYCERINE	1 0
SPRING DEW	1 4
SUBLIME TRIUMPH	1 0

Each Box contains three Tablets.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, TENDERS for the supply of 500 to 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Log Timber, for immediate delivery.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th November, 1884.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 10th day of November a FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share will be paid to the Shareholders of the above Company at the Office of the Undersigned on production of Share Certificate.

GEO. W. READ,
BOMANJI FRAMJI CAMA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st November, 1884.
26, Apollo-street.

WANTED

SOME SUB-OVERSEERS and DRAFTSMEN for the Nagpur Bengal State Railway. Applicants should state what pay they expect, and send copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Nagpur.

Only successful candidates will be communicated with.

WANTED

AN ENGINE-DRIVER for the Lahore Water-Works. He must be a thoroughly practical man acquainted with the working of horizontal engine and pumps. A man previously employed on water-works preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of certificates will be received to the 15th Nov., 1884, by the Secretary to the Municipal Committee, Lahore.

DAVID JOHNSTON,
Secy., Municipal Committee.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ARRIVED, per s. s. Huzara, two new fashionable circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, by Windover of London.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SOLUBLE PERFECT PURIFIER.

DISINFECTANT, ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORISER.

Used in the Royal Households, Steam and Railway Companies, Hospitals and authorized by the Board of Trade.

THIS purifier may be diluted to any strength required. It mixes freely with water and may be used with perfect safety.

In skin diseases it is very usefully used in the bath. It allays irritation and refreshes.

It is useful in the house because it purifies the air, it destroys all bad smells, and in the stable is invaluable.

To be had in bottles, gallon tins, 5-gallon and 10-gallon drums.

For testimonials and prices apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.

Mody-Bay, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for external color washing and painting to the Byculla Club-house. Tenders will be received up to 10 a. m. on 15th November, 1884.
For particulars apply at the Secretary's office.
W. MERRIMAN, Lt.-Col.,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla Club, Bombay, 7th November, 1884.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

WANTED an OVERSEER for the Surat City Municipality for one year. Salary, Rs. 60 per mensem. Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant. A fair knowledge of engineering is indispensible.
NANU MAIN B. SHAIK,
Secy., Surat City Municipality.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 10th inst., as under :—ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS at 3 and 3-15 p.m., respectively, and ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING at 3-30 p. m.
By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 8th November, 1884.

MATERIAL FOR SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
STOUT BLUE WOOLLEN SERGE, 52 inches wide, from Rs. 1-8-0 per yard. Warm Twilled BLANKETING, 5 feet wide, Rs. 1-6-0 per yard. Broad-cloth and Fine Serges of various colors, also Grey Army Flannel.
For Samples apply to
THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

In Re BEZONJEE FRAMJEE and PALLONJEE FRAMJEE, lately carrying on business as general merchants in Bombay under the name and firm of PALLONJEE FRAMJEE and in China under the name and firm of BEZONJEE FRAMJEE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES of the above estate have declared the first dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on all admitted claims against the above estate. All creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustees are hereby required to attend in person or by duly authorized Agent at No. Bazaar-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, from the date hereof to receive payment and to pass receipt for the said dividend.—Dated this 8th day of November, 1884.
ARDESIR & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCED RATES FOR LOOSE COTTON FROM SOUTHERN MAHRATTA STATIONS TO BOMBAY AND FOR PIECE-GOODS FROM BOMBAY TO SOUTHERN MAHRATTA STATIONS.
NOTICE is hereby given that reduced rates will be charged on and after MONDAY next, the tenth instant, for Loose Cotton from the stations of the Southern Mahratta Railway to Bombay and for Piece-goods from Bombay to the stations of the Southern Mahratta Railway.
Particulars can be obtained at the Warl-bunder Goods Station, Bombay, or from the undersigned.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Eighth of November, 1884.

THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind-lane, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of November, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1884.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 6th November, 1884.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st November, both days inclusive.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on TRANSHIPMENT and TRANSFERS. Including the following subjects :—
(1). Rail-terminations at river-termini (with 3 lithographed plans).
(2). Ferry-approaches (with 3 lithographed plans).
(3). Transhipments. Working and Procedure with specimens of appropriate working forms drawn up by the Author.
(4). Ferries (with 3 lithographed plans).
(5). Railway-shipments.
(6). Junction-transfers.
BY WILLIAM CHAS. BOYCE,
Late Ferry Superintendent, N. B. (State) Railway and Joint Transhipment Agent, E. B. Railway Company, at present Senior Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N. B. (State) Railway, in charge of Ferry and Transhipments.
Price :—Sections 1 & 2, with six lithographed plans, bound together, Rs. 7; in cloth flexible covers.
Price :—Section 3, Rs. 7, in cloth flexible covers.
The 3 Sections as above bound together Rs. 14, in half leather cloth sides.
Sections 1, 2, and 3 will be ready for issue about the 15th November.
Sections 4, 5 and 6, will be duly notified when ready.
Orders will be registered by BRUCE ELLIS, Printer and Publisher,
CALEDONIAN STEAM PRINTING WORKS, 1& 2, CHURCH-LANE, CALCUTTA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.
MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Re. 1-8 per 1lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	Per lb.	Rs. 3 0
Bright Honey Dew	Per lb.	Rs. 2 8
Cavendish	Per lb.	Re. 1 4

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.
VIENNA AND PARIS CASH BAZAAR.
READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.
We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.
BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COTTON BUSINESS (Up-country). Wanted place by young respectable Parsi, experienced in above business, able to manage Factories, and a good English correspondent. Salary no object. Highest references. Address "Oomra," General Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED, by a Scotchman who has had many years experience in selling Manchester and Glasgow Goods and Yarns, and who has a good connection among Glasgow consigners, a SITUATION as SALESMAN or otherwise where his services would be adequately remunerated. Address with full particulars to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Pramjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BEGONIA fruit plates, Rs. 4 per doz. Also a choice collection of real majolica vases, flower baskets, jugs, &c.—Shroff Brothers, No. 52, Esplanade Cross-road.

JUST RECEIVED English Piano-stools, from Rs. 7; Perambulators, from Rs. 19; Folding chairs, Rs. 2-8; Gladstone bags, 22" Rs. 15; Empress Hand Machine, Rs. 27.—Shroff Brothers.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885, all sizes and styles, from 4 as. to Rs. 3-4 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 26, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, immediately, two large airy rooms, unfurnished, in the Fort, with or without board. Apply "W.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SHROFF WANTED by a European Firm. Highest testimonials and Rs. 5,000 security required. Parsee preferred. Apply X., care of this paper.

CREWEL EMBROIDERY SILK.—All shades. Best quality only, Re. 1-8 per dozen skeins. STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

FOR SALE, a superb TENT of excellent Parisian make on view, pitched on the Esplanade, to the north side of the School of Art, till the 13th instant. Price moderate.

NOVELTIES, Novelties—Xmas Cards, Xmas Presents, Xmas Toys, Xmas Bonbons, Xmas Sweets.—Prices cheapest of all.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

HURGOVUN VUNMALI and Co., Millineers and Dress-makers, No. 51, Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS.—Extra quality, oblong, end-wedge, and side-wedge. Rs. 7-8 per 100. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

AN experienced and influential piece-goods SALESMAN is open to an engagement. For terms, &c. apply to "Caka Fogo," care of this paper.

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just in demand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS in great variety from Rs. 6 to Rs. 14. Y.A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Bombay.

FALLODYNE.—A pure lycopodate preparation charmingly sharpens the memory, cures forgetfulness. Re. 1-8 per bottle at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

COTTON CHECKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Elgin Mills, Company, awnpore.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

CORN MILLS ! ! !—Will grind any description of Grain into the finest flour, producing from 40 to 50 lbs. an hour, with apparatus for dressing or separating the fine flour from the coarse and bran.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; readily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE undersigned wants an intelligent OVERSEER to supervise construction of roads and of public buildings. Applicants should have practical experience of building in stone. Copies only of testimonials to be sent. Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensem.—C. Akhandaiya, Barrister-at-Law, Gulburga.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Plush Bags, Leather Bags, School satchels, Purses, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases.—PEARSE & Co., 23, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
rice Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
'XMAS PRESENTS.
GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
MESSRS. HURJEEMUL & CO.,
(Next door to SOUNDY & Co., Rampart-row),
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
For a period of one month from this day, Messrs. HURJEEMULL & Co. will SELL their numerous stock of the following at REDUCED PRICES, to make room for fresh stock :—
Indian Curiosities.
Gold and Silver Jewellery.
Jeypore Enamelled Works.
Cutch Silver Ware.
Indian Foolcarries of sorts.
Cashmere and Rampore Shawls.
Persian Carpets, &c., &c.
Intending purchasers may make their own offers. No reasonable offer will be declined.
INSPECTION INVITED.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
BONA FIDE.
Auction sale of the valuable and choice assortment of samples of fancy goods in great variety.
Under instructions from John A. Kirkbride, Esq., representative agent of Messrs. Silber and Fleming of London, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., the sale to commence at 1 p.m. on the first floor of the building No.——, at Tamarind-lane, behind the Government Central Press—
A large and choice assortment of valuable samples of fancy goods in great varieties.
Will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
The goods on view from to-morrow.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 10th November, 1884.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
Under instructions from Dosebai, the wife of Ardaseer Cowasjee Setna, the mortgagee, and on account, and at the risk of Mr. Mathoo Jon Baretto, the mortgagor :—
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with dwelling house, situate at Parell, leading to Sion-road, in the sub-district of Mandavie, containing 568 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under old No. 133, new No. 14,956, new Survey No. 2,156 and bounded on the east by the ground of Mr. J. Souza, on the west by the ground of Aditwar Aggree, on the north by the ground of Dookalcan Thakoor, and on the south by the ground of J. J. Baretto.
SECONDLY.—All piece or parcel of land or thooka ground with a chawl, situate at Parell, leading to Sion-road, in the sub-district of Mandavie containing 660 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 98, old and new survey No. 132,154, and bounded on the east by the ground of Mr. Barecargo, on the west and north by the ground of Gelloo Luximan Thakoor, and on the south by the Vedala-road.
THIRDLY.—All that piece of foras freehold land or salt batty ground containing 2684 square yards, or thereabouts, situate at Parell Junction-road to Dadur, in the sub-district of Mandavie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 531, 5-2, 539, new No. 12,540, new Survey Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10 by 13-1982 and 6-1,985 and bounded on the east by the ground of Gomashta Bonuza, on the west by the ground of Marebye, on the north by the ground of Narryan Thackoor, and on the south by the ground of Harroon Hungary.
For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
No. 26, Meadow-street.
Bombay, 10th November, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.
On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the Agents, Sassoon S. and W. Company (in liq.), sell by Public Auction, at the Mills, at Gooroopday, Byculla—
One pair of mules weft gauge 1⅞—880 spindles in a mule, capable of every respect by "Walker and Hacklings."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood, oak and satinwood plain and carved Wimbridge's made household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard-table, by "Wright" with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built C. Spring Barouche by "Laurie and Marner" in very good order, a handsome strong English-built bronzed horse in very good order, a handsome powerful English chestnut riding horse, gentleman and lady's side saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice C. J. KEMBALL.
Also the whole of the law library consisting of very valuable law books and reports, will be sold in the morning on the day of sale.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view six days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th November, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM, KNOWN AS SHRI GULLEY.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th November, 1884, at 4 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and by virtue of power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date 14th August, 1874, and on account and risk of mortgagor, Dewjee Dhoolajee Calumbaw, viz. :—
The moiety in all that piece or parcel of land or oart, admeasuring 1,558 square yards, be the same little more or less, together with all sheds used for tanning skins and ¾ share of dwelling-house, situate at Mahim, and known as Shri Gulley, in the Island of Bombay, facing the north side of public road, in the sub-district of Mandvis, and registered by Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 389, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 150, and bounded on the east by batty fields, formerly belonging to Bhow Trimback, now of Dwarkanath, on west and north by oart of Sorabjee Merwanjee, on south by oart of Sorabjee Bomanjee, now of Mesrs. Calumbaw, and Dhare Bicca Calumker, and now of Mayajee Girzajee and Sayajee Girzajee, and the said premises were formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of said apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SHED No. 20, ON CROSS-ISLAND BATTERY, BOMBAY.
Under instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Merriman, R. E. Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises for removal, all the materials of certain shed No. 20, on Cross-Island Battery, Bombay.

Under Instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the old Race-course, Byculla, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., the whole of the building materials for removal of building bearing assesment No. 175 lately purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassum.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 10th November, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
20 bales imperial red twist, No. 40.
6 cases double bordered prints.
7 cases gagrapat.
5 cases printed jaconets.
5 cases T'red shirtings.
2 cases stripe melton.
2 cases fancy goods consisting of opera glasses, stereoscopes with slides, scent bottles, money purses, courier-bags, walking-sticks, riding whips, &c.
About 30 dozens uliaged bottles still hock.
2 cases 1 and 2 lbs. prime butter.
1 case 100 tins 1lb. plaster-of-Paris.
1 case 3 sets English-made plated mounted double harness.
1 set new brass mounted double harness by Dunnett and Co.
1 green painted iron bedstead 6½ by 3
4 brass bedsteads, 6½ by 5.
On account of the concerned—
H J—10 cases China black tea.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhan by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram.—
About 80 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TEAK PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS AND RAILWAY SLEEPERS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder.
On account and at the risk of Oomer Peer Mahomed.
Ex Meridian.
60 tons teak planks and scantlings.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Peer Mahomed Ameer.
Ex Ta Hongkong.
754 railway sleepers.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Malabar Hill Reservoir—
A quantity of building materials containing Aden pumice stone, dhapas, Nowsaree bricks, stone ashlars, iron tanks, water pipes, wooden centres, also cadjan and tiled sheds, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum back-road, opposite Dr. Succaram Arjoo——'s Bungalow, the handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated crockery and glassware, handsome flowervases and flowerpots, table ornaments, oleographs, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of ——ra, Butler.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, close to Dufter Ashkara Press, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, very handsome 12 to 40 light chandeliers, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, superior China flower-vases and jars, large size gilt statues and figures, &c., &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF FANCY WOOLEN CLOTH.
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
Ex s. s. Massilia.
Three cases fancy woolen cloth consisting of fancy coating, grey twill coating, brown twill coating, Oxford twill coating, brown mix coating, hairline coating, grey check coating, check coating, black and white coating, brown worsted coating, woaded solid fine twill worsted, woaded black solid fine twill worsted, derby tweed, green beaver, olive, green and brown estamra, peacock, green coating, black twill worsted, black stripe worsted, &c.
The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold single to suit purchasers, and are now on view.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and mahogany household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flowervases, a handsome English-built barouche in very good order, a handsome English-built mail-phaeton, a pair of handsome, well matched black waiers, sets of double harness, gentleman and lady's saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Colonel G. F. Beville, Commandant, Marine Battalion.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 10th November, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED WHEAT.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, at Frere-road, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of whom it may concern :—
250 bags slightly damaged wheat.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
20 boxes claret chateau La Rose & St. Estephi.
7 ,, condensed milk.
10 ,, Australian jams and jellies.
1 case glass gold beads.
1 ,, velvet rugs.
1 iron safe.
1 bale printed blankets.
2 cases colored shawls.
3 ,, colored prints.
1 ,, white shirtings.
1 ,, ,, mulls.
1 ,, ,, costume cloth.
1 ,, orange cambrics.
1 ,, colored lenos.
3 bales grey dhoties.
An Invoice of superior and fragrant perfumery by the well-known makers, Napoleon, Price and Co., just landed ex s.s. Massilia, consisting of real old brown windsor soap, golden oil, moss rose, white rose, damask rose, spinarosa, &c., &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 10th November, 1884.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. E. D. SASSOON.
C. D. Bottomley, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | A. McEwen, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER :
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 15, 1884

NOTICES.

TO LET, for about four weeks, with immediate possession, a small, well-furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.
THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.
Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.
No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA DATOO ALLOO has contracted to SELL to MEMON IBRAHIM HAJEE ESMAIL the undermentioned property. All persons or person having any claim or claims against the said property by way of gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are or is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Church-gate-street, No. 19, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.
All and singular the plant, machinery, boiler, engine, mill, wheels, furnace, tackle, gear and all the fixtures, furniture, articles and things belonging or appertaining to a Flour Mill commonly called or known as the "Empress Victoria Flour Mill," situate or erected in a house No. 22, Oomercarry Jail-road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and which house belongs to Cursetjee Byramjee Gorewala, Cowasjee Byramjee Gorewala, and Manackshá Nosshirvá Gorewalla.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1884.
BOMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messieurs Macfarlane and Edgelow, No. 15, Rampart Row, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November, 1884, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Friday, the 24th instant :—
RESOLUTION—
That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following :—
The following clauses shall be inserted after clause 7 in Article 98, namely—
"7 A—They may from time to time at their discretions borrow from the Directors, Members, or other Persons any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company.
"7 B—They may raise or secure the repayment of such monies in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the Company."
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Manager and Secretary.
Dated this 27th day of October, 1884.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SKINNY MEN.
"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Band, E. Y. Rgt., Colaba, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Hooidan (s), from Calcutta; and Orion (s), Tri s.o. Yesterday :—I. M. S. Euryalus, from Aden; and China (s), London.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th :—Aston Hall (s), for Calcutta; Columbian (s), Jeddah; I. M.; Clive, Kurrachee; and Sirdhana (s), Rangoon, &c. Yesterday :—Inchborva (s), for Dunkirk; and Khiva (s), Cina.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The band of the E. Y. Regiment will perform the following programme of music at Colaba this evening commencing at 5 p. m. :—

Processional March	Weber.
Overture	Fra Diavolo.....Chassiagne.
Selection	Falka.....C. Auber.
Valse	Pierrot.....Meissler.
Cavatina	Poliuto.....Donizetti.
Valse	Heart of my Heart...Seydel.

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated in the Theosophical Society's Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary was 1,941. Of these 376 were new admissions.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mossa Haroon, a shop-keeper in Bapoo Khote-street, reports that his shop was broken into on Thursday night, and twenty-three pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 53-4-0, stolen therefrom.

MEETING OF THE HALLA[illegible]BHATIA CASTE.

A MEETING of th[illegible]ial Bhattia [illegible] was held yesterday in [illegible]r on the Kal[illegible] road to ascertain the[illegible] the caste as [illegible]ether the retention b[illegible]hidas Khimjee[illegible] the office of secretary[illegible]er and manager [illegible]he caste and of its p[illegible]es or was not [illegible]ded of by them. Mr. [illegible] Thakersey [illegible]ee, an influential m[illegible] caste, [illegible] called to the chair. There [illegible]ore a thou[illegible] Bhatias present on the occ[illegible]me the [illegible]ular proceedings commenced, a Bhatia gent[illegible]n representing the side of Mr. Lukhmidas Khy[illegible] protested against Mr. Wullubdas's right to[illegible]ssene the meeting. The chairman asked the[illegible]aker to submit a formal resolution, but the [illegible]e having entered a protest left the meetin[illegible] Handbills signed by Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee and [illegible]w others were freely distributed at the meeting protesting that it was illegal and unfair to pass[illegible] resolutions that had been advertised in the [illegible]wspapers, pending the suit between the parties [illegible] the High Court. Some of the Bhattias who h[illegible]assembled at the meeting then made speeches dwelling at some length on the high-handed [illegible]s of Mr. Lukhmidas in the matter of the c[illegible] property. One gentleman, at the conclusion of his [illegible]eech, sang a song, which he said he had com[illegible]ed for the occasion, exhorting his caste-fellows [illegible] shake off lethargy and take some definite and [illegible]etermined steps in the matter. The followin[illegible]esolutions were unani[illegible]ously carried by the meeting:—

"That the caste disapproves of Lukhmidas Khimjee retaining the office of secretary, treasurer, and manager of the caste property."

"That it is the desire of the caste that the caste property should not be vested in trustees, but should be taken possession of by and remain with Wullubdas Waljee as secretary, treasurer and manager of the caste and of its property, or such other secretary, treasurer and manager as the caste may from time to time duly appoint."

"That the caste approves and confirms the resolutions passed on the [illegible]ast, and 8th day of June, 1881, respectively."

That the caste approves and confirms the institution of suit No. 407 of 1881, and is desirous that Wullubdass Waljee should continue and prosecute the same in order to obtain the relief prayed therein."

"That this meeting regret that Lukhmidas Khimjee has against the express desire of a very large majority of the caste persisted in withholding possession of the caste property from Wullubdas Waljee and has persisted in trying to retain he management thereof against their expressed wishes."

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded he proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th instant:—

ROCKS IN THE HARBOUR.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 28th October, intimating that it has been represented to him by Messrs. Shepherd and Company that a rocky patch exists inside of Cross Island in the fairway of steamers visiting Carnac-bunder, on which there is only 3¼ feet of water at low tides, and recommending that it may be removed as early as possible. Read report by Engineer, dated 29th October, stating that the patch is on the western verge of Cross Island Reef, and suggesting that Rs. 500 be sanctioned if it is decided to remove the protruding rock, as its dimensions are unknown. He states that from the nature of the stone it is most likely a large boulder, but that this cannot be determined, and that part of it has been shattered by blasting. Read minute by Chairman, concurred in by members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee, recommending that Rs. 500 be sanctioned for the removal of the rock in question, and stating that it is only 2ft. 5in. below low water extraordinary spring tides.

Resolution.—The expenditure recommended by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee is sanctioned.

THE FERRY TRAFFIC.

Read letter from the Collector of Kolaba, dated 30th August, forwarded by the Commissioner S.D., pointing out the danger that attends the embarkation and disembarkation at Carnac-bunder of passengers by the ferry steamers, and suggesting (1) that the edge of the quay be protected by a rail removable at certain places where gangways are needed. (2) That the embarking passengers be kept behind a barrier, which should not be opened until the disembarking ones are all off the boat.

Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 19th September, stating that the regulation of the traffic would seem to be a matter resting wholly with the proprietors of the ferry steamers and the police, and that at present the proprietors of the steamers are under no obligation to the Port Trust as to the manner in which they should conduct the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers. He considers that the presence of a European constable and two or three peons at the arrival and departure hour would be required, and he states that his department could not undertake [illegible]. He further states that it would be of no use to put a rail across the wharf to keep people out or in, for the people, when there was a crowd, would go below it or over it with impunity, and, moreover, that such a rail would interfere with the goods traffic. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee. They recommend that the following bye-law be passed:—"The owner of every ferry steamer or other vessel carrying passengers to or from any Port Trust wharf shall make proper provision for the safe and orderly embarking and disembarking of all passengers carried in his vessel, subject to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for each occasion on which he may fail to do so."

Resolution.—The proposed bye-law is approved. As soon as it is published, a copy of it should be sent to the Commissioner of Police with a request to co-operate with the Trustees in the matter. A copy should also be sent to Messrs. Shepherd and Company with an intimation as to the complaint made by the Collector of Kolaba.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 10th July, stating that the number of dock inspectors—five day and one night—is too few satisfactorily to perform the work required of them, and recommending that six sub-inspectors—four for day work and two for night—be appointed at salaries varying from Rs. 35 to 45 each.

Resolution.—From 1st December, 1884, two sub-inspectors may be appointed—one for day and one for night duty—at Rs. 35 each rising by Rs. 5 increments every two years to Rs. 45, as recommended by the Dock Committee.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated 13th October, referring to previous correspondence, and requesting that the police force at Prince's Dock be augmented by the 3rd class jemadar and 15 constables, whose salaries will amount to Rs. 198 per mensem, plus Rs. 17 for house rent. He forwards a report by Mr. Inspector Ingram, showing how it is proposed to apportion the force at the Dock, and he strongly urges that the employment of the additional men be sanctioned. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—The additional jemadar and 15 constables applied for by the Commissioner of Police are sanctioned, as recommended by the Dock Committee, subject to the settlement of the question as to how the charge is to be distributed.

THE MALET-BUNDER.

Read letter from the grain-dealers, dated 25th October, asking that the Trustees should pay the cost of removing eight bags of the shed on the north wharf at Malet-bunder and adding them to the shed on the west wharf; that the separate shed which the Trustees have agreed to erect for the water Brahman be not erected, but that the water Brahman be accommodated in the west shed. They repeat their objection to coal being landed at Malet-bunder. They ask that a slope or steps be provided for their export trade. They further ask that the south wharf of Malet Basin be made available for them, and they ask that two of their number may be allowed an interview with the Trustees to represent their grievances, and to propose terms for renting ground for the construction of warehouses. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 29th October. Read memo. by Chairman, dated 31st October. Read letter from Engineer, dated 3rd November, estimating the cost of removing eight bays of the north shed and adding them to the west shed at Rs. 413, and reporting that the slip at the south-east corner of Malet-basin is frequently used and is still required by his department, but that after reserving a small portion immediately to the west of the small engine-shed which may be required for materials and workmen, the south wharf is not required by his department. He states that there is no objection to remove the crane standing on the south wharf, but that it would be better to let it remain where it is till it can be utilized, and that the cost of removal would be about Rs. 50. He further reports that the cost of removing the latrine at the west end of Nicol-bunder and re-erecting it at Malet-bunder will be Rs. 740. The Chairman reported the result of an interview which he had had with the grain dealers at Malet-bunder, at which the Traffic Manager was present.

Resolution.—The removal of eight bays of the shed north of the basin to the north end of the shed west of it is sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 413, and the water Brahmin's shed, estimated to cost Rs. 371, also sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 554, dated 14th ultimo, should not be provided, the water Brahmin being provided for in a part of one of the bays of the shed. The wharf south of the Malet-basin except such of it as is required by the Engineer, as explained in his letter of 3rd instant, may be used by the grain merchants. The removal of the latrine from Nicol-bunder to a site at Malet-bunder to be settled by the Engineer in consultation with the Traffic Manager, is sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 740.

Read letter from Mr. S. D. Sassoon, dated 29th, October, giving notice of the following motion:—"That with reference to the Resolution of the 28th October agreeing to the erection of general office buildings at the Prince's Dock, it be placed on record that it is not contemplated to hold the meetings of the Trust there, and that it is resolved, out of consideration for the convenience of the Trustees, to retain an office in the Fort as at present for the weekly Board meetings.

It was proposed as an amendment by the Chairman that the Trustees consider that the arrangement already decided upon should be tried.

The amendment was first put and was carried, and it was afterwards put as a substantive motion and carried.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that Government be asked to telegraph to the Government of India to hasten their withdrawal of the prohibition to proceed with the Dock extension the works.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Nov., 1884.	For week ending 2nd Nov., 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	14
" " out of "	15	12
" transported	10	7

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 31st Oct., 1884.	For week ending 31st Oct., 1883.
Vessels entered	9	6
" left	7	4
" remaining in dock	11	11

THE NATIVE PRESS AND THE LATE MR. FAWCETT.

REFERRING to the death of the Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, the *Indian Spectator* says:—India loses probably her best friend in the death of Henry Fawcett. Professor Fawcett was not a politician in the vulgar sense. In politics as in finance he took a broad and a sound view of questions, and the one desire of his life seems to have been to bring about readjustment of the relations between India and England which have become more and more disturbed of late under the pressure of party exigencies. No man knew so well the exact value of India to England, and his public utterances on that account have always inspired a degree of confidence in both countries such as has been enjoyed by none of even his more eminent contemporaries. There was something quietly chivalrous in Fawcett's career which we have never noticed in others. His nature was supremely unselfish. His private life was a bright exemplification of faith, hope and charity and all his public acts betoken a just and a strictly honourable character. England would have better spared many a better known man. To India his loss is truly irreparable. Had our Native politicians made suitable provision for the Member for Hindustan, he might have served them without interruption. India has always paid too dearly for her want of appreciation. What little of appreciation there is in the country generally evaporates in vacuous and insincere talk.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* says:—As for India, it is already evident that from one end of the country to the other and in all directions the organs of native public opinion are giving loud and unanimous expression to the deep grief and profound regret with which the sad tidings of the melancholy death of Henry Fawcett, their generous friend and disinterested benefactor, have been received by the people. Excepting perhaps the venerable Mr. John Bright, India has known no Englishman to whom her people may be said to owe a greater debt of gratitude than to the late Professor H. Fawcett for the constant intelligent, and effective advocacy of her cause in the English Parliament and English public assemblies. As an independent member of Parliament Mr. Fawcett used to handle Indian subjects with a grasp and to plead for justice being done to the claims of the Natives with consummate good-sense and moderation, such as could not fail to secure to him an advocate of the cause of India that success which has rendered the memory of the advocate dear to all classes of its people, and his honored name a household word in every Indian homestead.

THE *Native Opinion*:—Mr. Fawcett, so far as India is concerned, will be long missed, and though others may often raise their voice on behalf of our dumb millions we will not often come across that breadth of view, that innate knowledge of the country which had dubbed him as "the member for India." His loss to this country will be mourned not only in cities but in mofussil villages where his name has now become a household word. Writing the name on the inner leaf of the cover of all memorials, and we would ask all our public bodies in the country to address condolence-letters to Mrs. Fawcett sympathising with and showing her that even a distant people, distinct in every sense, could feel for her in overwhelming bereavement.

DEATH OF THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

WE regret to have to record the death at Murshidabad, on the 5th instant, of his Highness Syed Munsur Ali Khan Bahadoor, late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. H. H. was born in October 1829, and therefore had just completed his 55th year: and there are several gentlemen now living in Calcutta who can remember when he was brought down as a child from Murshidabad and received in state by the then Governor-General Lord William Bentinck, and the Commander-in-Chief, who walked on each side of his palki as he was taken into Government House. Like many Indian potentates the late Nawab Nazim had but little idea of the value of money, and as he chose to reside for some years in England it is not surprising that his affairs became much involved, and that a Commission had ultimately to be appointed to make an arrangement with his creditors, and to satisfactorily done, and the estates relieved from a vast load of debt. But H. H. was destined never to come back to the enjoyment of his full estates and titles. The Government insisted upon his giving up the title of "Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa," and H. H. objected to return with diminished honours. However, he left England rather more than a year ago with the intention of proceeding on a pilgrimage to Karbela and Mecca, but his health giving way when he arrived in Bombay, he had to be brought back to Murshidabad where he had been suffering from illness—partial paralysis—ever since. His son, who is well known by the title of only "Nawab of Bengal" is likely to prove a worthy representative of this once great family.—*Englishman.*

THE PURNEAH ILLEGAL ARREST CASE.

THE following are the Magistrate's grounds of commitment in the case Mr. Walker *versus* Laluram Pande:—"The evidence on record shows plainly that the accused Laluram Pande, Sub-Inspector of the Nasirgunj Police force, is guilty of spite or malice in arresting Mr. R. C. Walker, an indigo planter and Honorary Magistrate of this District on a charge of stealing a bullock or calf. There was no charge laid against Mr. Walker. There was a charge of theft laid against Mr. Walker's servant for taking the calf, but there was also a charge brought the same day by Mr. Walker against the man who was the complainant in that case, Mohur Gope, and dear Mr. Walker's *bona fide* considered that the calf had been taken dishonestly from his herd, and Mohur Gope admitted to the police that the calf had originally been for a long time in Mr. Walker's possession, and that he had taken it without informing Mr. Walker of the fact. Then the Sub-Inspector had been ordered by the District Superintendent of Police, though the Sub-Inspector, denies this, to send up the case in "C" form. This order he deliberately disobeyed. The reasons appears from the evidences to be that on the 28th September preceding Mr. Walker and Mr. Forbes, his counsel, had threatened to prosecute the Sub-Inspector for defamation, for saying he was due to the dispute which he had conquered the breeders or Indian traders, who are as firm as ever in their opinion that one particular class of horse required by the Indian Government cannot be profitably raised for the price offered. We refer to the big upstanding horse, nearly thoroughbred, with plenty of bone and substance, and good-looking withal. We have long ago told Colonel Williams that animals such as this can be sold here from £40 to £100; and if the Indian Government desires an increase in the breed, the average figure paid for them must be raised, so that the shipper shall receive £55 in gold. Our gallant visitor in his remarks, which will be found in another column, has made the same observations he made during his tour throughout Australia he was forced to the conclusion that, with few exceptions, the breeding of horses was confined to the thoroughbred and carthorse. This is easy of explanation. They pay better than the common half-bred, which the gallant colonel is so anxious to see increased. It is a moderate yearling thoroughbred or cart colt that will not realise from £40 to £150, but the medium kind, after being kept until four or five years old, is considered well sold at an average of £25. This, then, is the chief reason for breeders devoting their attention to the thoroughbred and draught horse. For the animal required by the Indian Government Colonel Williams is convinced that the shipper could pay satisfactory price to breeders if he knew that he was buying a class of horse about which there was no doubt. Now, it is hardly feasible that any Indian trader would be insane enough to ship to India any horses that he did not feel certain he could dispose of either to the Indian Government or privately. In purchasing a mob of horses he often has to take many that are too light for the heavy gun work of the Indian army, and with a whimsical remount agent in Colonel Williams's place, he might even find it difficult to have his heavy horses passed, for there are remount agents in India who do not hold the same opinions as our gallant visitor respecting the "happy medium" required for the Indian troops. This is one of the difficulties with which our traders are beset. One agent prefers the lighter kind of horse, as nearly thoroughbred as possible, and in his next venture the shipper purchases horses likely to meet with his approval, but in the meantime, the remount agent has been succeeded by another who goes in for the heavier breed, "the happy medium," and when the shipper arrives at the end of his second trip he has the mortification to see more than half of his horses rejected. This has happened upon many occasions, and even at the present time there are Australians in India who have been more than 12 months endeavouring to dispose of their horses and have not yet succeeded. Horses quickly "eat their heads off" in Calcutta or Madras, and if a trader is compelled to keep 40 or 50 horses at either place for a few months, the profits of the trip are swallowed up. We can easily understand the gallant colonel deploring the scarcity of the Suffolk Punch, a class of animal that it is not easy to find now-a-days, though there can be no doubt the importation of a few sires would prove a boon to farmers and others. Yet Colonel Williams must not lose sight of the fact that the better bred the horse the more fitted is he to stand the enervating influence of an Indian summer. Anything with a preponderance of the blood of the draught horse in its veins soon caves in, and a horse less than three-quarters bred would hardly stand the wear and tear attached to artillery work, even when grim visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front, to say nothing of when they might be called upon for active service. No doubt some of the advice tendered by our visitor is worthy of the attention of those breeders who raise stock with the view of selling them to purchasers for the Indian market; but in return let us advise the gallant colonel to inform the English Government that if they are anxious to procure the big well-bred horse, "the happy medium" of Colonel Williams's fancy, they must be prepared to pay Rs. 550 in gold. Let the Indian Government prove to Australians that they are prepared to do this, and they will find that our breeders are quite equal to the occasion. There is one suggestion made by Colonel Williams which is deserving of the consideration of the promoters of shows, and it is that special prizes should be given at all shows for sires best suited to get horses for the Indian service; also for stallions suited to get hunters and weight-carrying riding horses. Considering that over £200,000 worth of Australian stock is annually sold in India, this proposal should meet with a ready assent. It cannot be anything but gratifying to find that Colonel Williams takes back with him a good opinion of Australia and Australians and though we may differ in opinion with him in many things connected with the breeding of horses for the Indian market, we feel certain that his unvarnished tale to the Indian Government will be of such a character as will satisfy the powers that be that his mission to Australia has not been altogether a fruitless one.—*Australasian.*

BENGAL.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—We learn by telegraph that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Burrakur from Ranigunge on Wednesday night, and on the following day inspected the iron-works and foundry and the Burrakur Bridge. His Hon nor afterwards left for Calcutta, where he arrived on Thursday night.—*Pioneer.*

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The legality of the return of Mr. E. T. Atkinson as Municipal Commissioner for ward No. 16, as the colleague of Mr. Gasper, will we learn be challenged under the proviso of section 11 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. Mr. E. T. Atkinson, who occupies the situation of Accountant-General for this province, is *ex-officio* one of the auditors of the accounts of the Municipality, and it is a question as yet undecided and open to argument, whether the office and duty of auditor, for which the Municipality pays a large fee to the Government, does not disqualify the holder of such an office from election as a member of the Corporation by which this fee is paid. Mr. Atkinson was previously nominated Commissioner, as there is no disqualification, but the intention of the proviso to the section referred to above, obviously disqualifies, though the letter of the section may not disqualify, the municipal auditors from election.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

A CATHEDRAL OF MANY COLOURS.—A correspondent of the *Mail* is responsible for the following:—"Fred said to Mary: 'Why does the Cathedral nowa-days remind one of that coat of many colours, don't you know, in the Bible?' M. to F.: Really don't know. F. to M.: Well, it's got Browne and Black, has'nt it. The Scriptures are read, the organs blew the congregation is white, the Archdeacon is grey, and the choiry yell oh!"

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 25th to the 31st ultimo, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 7 Native Christians, 243 Hindus, and 29 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 284 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 275. The deaths are thus classified; 2 from small-pox, 4 from fever, 31 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, four from cholera, and 188 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·0 per 1,000 per annum.

DOGS AND COBRAS IN BANGALORE.—During the month of October last, 71 dogs were destroyed in the Cantonment, at a cost of Rs. 11-6 to the local Municipality. The total number of cobras killed during the month of October last within the Civil and Military limits was 78. Six were also killed in Blackpully, six at the Railway premises, 5 at Shoolay, 5 at Baiderhully, one in Major Begby's compound, one in Mr. Seascoyne's compound, on St. John's Church, and the rest in other districts. The total cost of the destruction of these reptiles was Rs. 28-14-0 which amount was defrayed by the Station Municipality.—*Bangalore Post.*

RAVAGES OF WHITE ANTS.—The gilt cornice of one of the large mirrors at the back of the *dais* in the Banqueting Hall, tumbled down the other day, and on examination it was found that the best of the mirror had been attacked by those pests of this country, white ants. As the walls of this building are built of brick in mortar the presence of termites in the upper floor seems unaccountable. Some of the sittings at Kirk, are also said to be attacked for the lamps in the inner circle of the Church, have been attacked by white ants, and as these are embedded in the floor, offering facilities for the imperceptible ravages of these insects, it has been found necessary to cut away squares of the flooring where the sittings are embedded, and to fill in the cavities with Portland cement. Here, again, it is difficult to account for their presence, since the walls are of solid brick, no mortar, and the foundations are very deep.—*Mail.*

FLOODS ON THE COROMANDEL COAST.—A telegram to the *Madras Mail* from Trichinopoly, dated 6th November, says:—"The incessant downpour of rain for days between Negapatam and Madras, has submerged large tracts of country, breaching tanks, channels, and roads, and damaging the South Indian Railway, on which the traffic is seriously [illegible] and Coleroon station is suspended, cutting off communication between places north and south of these stations respectively. It is still raining heavily, and the country looks one sheet of water. It will be done till the rain stops, and the floods subside. It is hoped that the restoration of through communication will be speedily effected when the floods run off." A telegram from Pondicherry says:—"We are having [illegible] Heavy rain, lightning, thunder, or wind. The Black Town streets are inundated, and houses and trees are damaged here and there. The bridges connecting the European and native towns are submerged. Cases of sickness, and there is no communication with the shore. The Mayor, Monsieur Gallois Montbrun, and the engineering staff are patrolling all over the town, rendering help wherever needed. A bad night is foreseen."

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

PROPOSED TRAMWAY FOR LAHORE.—The Lahore Tramway scheme having been referred once more for the consideration of the Municipality and the promoters, was yesterday morning brought before a special meeting of the Municipality, at which the promoters also attended. The Government of India had suggested certain modifications in the agreement between the Municipality and the grantees and as these have been agreed to unanimously by both sides, the matter now goes up to the Government for final disposal. The scheme has been such a very long time maturing, that it is to be hoped the necessary Bill sanctioning it may be passed without further delay by the Legislative Council. The Amritsar Tramway scheme is in exactly the same condition; and we believe a similar Act will be passed for both sections.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

COLONEL WILLIAMS ON HORSE-BREEDING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE gallant director of the Indian Remount department has taken wing for the East, and has left behind him some wholesome advice to those breeders who make it their business to raise stock for the Indian market. Colonel Williams cannot, however, inscribe upon his banner the memorable "*Veni, vidi, vici*," for though he came, and saw everything that it was possible for him to see in the short time at his disposal, he did not live to conquered the breeders or Indian traders, who are as firm as ever in their opinion that one particular class of horse required by the Indian Government cannot be profitably raised for the price offered. We refer to the big upstanding horse, nearly thoroughbred, with plenty of bone and substance, and good-looking withal. We have long ago told Colonel Williams that animals such as this can be sold here from £40 to £100; and if the Indian Government desires an increase in the breed, the average figure paid for them must be raised, so that the shipper shall receive £55 in gold. Our gallant visitor in his remarks, which will be found in another column, has made the same observations he made during his tour throughout Australia he was forced to the conclusion that, with few exceptions, the breeding of horses was confined to the thoroughbred and carthorse. This is easy of explanation. They pay better than the common half-bred, which the gallant colonel is so anxious to see increased. It is a moderate yearling thoroughbred or cart colt that will not realise from £40 to £150, but the medium kind, after being kept until four or five years old, is considered well sold at an average of £25. This, then, is the chief reason for breeders devoting their attention to the thoroughbred and draught horse. For the animal required by the Indian Government Colonel Williams is convinced that the shipper could pay satisfactory price to breeders if he knew that he was buying a class of horse about which there was no doubt. Now, it is hardly feasible that any Indian trader would be insane enough to ship to India any horses that he did not feel certain he could dispose of either to the Indian Government or privately. In purchasing a mob of horses he often has to take many that are too light for the heavy gun work of the Indian army, and with a whimsical remount agent in Colonel Williams's place, he might even find it difficult to have his heavy horses passed, for there are remount agents in India who do not hold the same opinions as our gallant visitor respecting the "happy medium" required for the Indian troops. This is one of the difficulties with which our traders are beset. One agent prefers the lighter kind of horse, as nearly thoroughbred as possible, and in his next venture the shipper purchases horses likely to meet with his approval, but in the meantime, the remount agent has been succeeded by another who goes in for the heavier breed, "the happy medium," and when the shipper arrives at the end of his second trip he has the mortification to see more than half of his horses rejected. This has happened upon many occasions, and even at the present time there are Australians in India who have been more than 12 months endeavouring to dispose of their horses and have not yet succeeded. Horses quickly "eat their heads off" in Calcutta or Madras, and if a trader is compelled to keep 40 or 50 horses at either place for a few months, the profits of the trip are swallowed up. We can easily understand the gallant colonel deploring the scarcity of the Suffolk Punch, a class of animal that it is not easy to find now-a-days, though there can be no doubt the importation of a few sires would prove a boon to farmers and others. Yet Colonel Williams must not lose sight of the fact that the better bred the horse the more fitted is he to stand the enervating influence of an Indian summer. Anything with a preponderance of the blood of the draught horse in its veins soon caves in, and a horse less than three-quarters bred would hardly stand the wear and tear attached to artillery work, even when grim visaged war had smoothed

SPEECHES ON THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

LORD HARTINGTON AND SIR W. HARCOURT.

ON Saturday afternoon Oct. 17, great Liberal open-air demonstration was held in Chastworth-park, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, in support of the Government and the Franchise bill. There were at least twenty-thousand people present. The Hon. E. W. Coke, president of the South Derbyshire Liberal association, presided. Lord Edward Cavendish moved: "That this meeting anticipates with great hopefulness the resolutions of the forthcoming autumn session of Parliament, and unreservedly pledges the Liberal party in Derbyshire to an unwavering support of the Government in its determination to carry the Franchise Bill." The motion was seconded by Mr. M. A. Barnes, M.P.

The Marquis of Hartington, in supporting the motion, at once commented upon the proposal of the Tories for the immediate bringing in of a re-distribution bill. They had come there, he said, essentially to demonstrate and to show that in the country there was a very general desire that the household vote should be extended to the counties. Their opponents said they cared as much about the extension of the vote as we do; but Lord Salisbury dare not trust the new electors, for the reason that he knows they would not trust him. Not a year ago (the Marquis continued) Lord John Manners, one of the chiefs of the Tory party, had not been educated by his friends, and said he did not know the Conservative party had much to gain by redistribution, and a very small bill would amply meet all that was needed. We knew now that Lord Randolph Churchill was of opinion that a very large bill was required, and the nearer we could approach to equal electoral districts the better would the bill: but it was only a short time ago that the *Quarterly Review* said equal electional districts was a thing not to be heard of. Lord Salisbury's ideas of redistribution were of a purely negative character, and he had read his article without being able to find what scheme he would have. Therefore they had no means of seeing what the redistribution bill was which the Conservatives said they were willing to couple with the Franchise bill they so ardently desired to pass (cheers). Did not Lord Churchill know sufficient of the elementary principle of redistribution to know that seats must be taken from the over-represented and be given to the under-represented; and if the under-represented districts were Liberal they could not help it, and the Government would not be responsible for giving them seats if the redistribution tended to the advantage of the Liberal party. The Government were asked for guarantees of their sincerity, but why where guarantees to be confined to one party? And why should not the Liberals demand a guarantee from the other side, from which they had had none of any kind, that any redistribution bill which was presented would be satisfactory (hear, hear)? The Tories wanted to keep the two measures in their hands, and deal with them both together (cheers). They wanted to handle them together, as Lord Salisbury had said; they would say, they wanted to make it a condition of passing the Franchise bill that they should have the redistribution bill at their mercy and disposal, and that until the Government consented to those conditions, the country should have neither Franchise nor Redistribution (cheers). That was holding a pistol to the heads of the Government by Lord Salisbury who said; Give us a redistribution bill which shall be to the advantage of the Conservative party, or else you shall have no Franchise bill. Though the prospects of the Franchise bill were pretty near a deadlock, he did not believe it would ever be reached. The resources of the Constitution are strong, and are all on the side of the Commons. They would expect him to say a word about the publication by the *Standard* of the scheme of redistribution. He would not say anything as to the means by which the scheme was obtained, but the scheme itself, as published in the newspaper were bad, but it seemed to him somewhat extraordinary and greatly to be regretted that the leading organ of a great party should have had recourse to such means to obtain it (cheers). Sir William Harcourt told them he had never seen it, and it was true. For himself, he could not say that, for he had seen it. It was a scheme which had been prepared for the use of a committee of members of the Government, to attempt to put in a practical and definite shape, of the principles laid down by Mr. Gladstone in his speech when introducing the Franchise bill. The Government were not pledged to the scheme, either in principle or detail; but it was a scheme which had been made through consideration, and he was not ashamed the world should know it (cheers). How delighted their opponents would have been if they had found that the Government had disagreed as many Liberal seats were likely to be gained! That would have been worth paying something for; but they had not found anything of the kind, and pay what they like they would not find it (cheers). All the Government had done was to see how principles could be definitely comprised out of a measure which should secure a fair redistribution.

Sir Wm. Harcourt also supported the resolution. They had come to discuss principles upon which were dear to the Constitution, and to thwart the unjust pretensions of the House of Lords to subvert those principles. Lord Salisbury claimed that the House of Lords should be the supreme authority over the people. The House of Lords could never be allowed to possess an absolute vote (cheers). The House of Commons had said the franchise should be extended to two millions of people. The House of Lords said it should only be extended to the extent, and in the manner they chose, and the question was whether the House of Lords or the House of Commons was to govern England (hear, hear). The Government had ceded all they could, but they would not place the authority of the House of Commons under the authority of the House of Lords (cheers). The battle was already won. Depend upon it, the will of the nation should not be set aside by the whisper of a faction. (Loud cheers.)

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, in supporting the resolution, said the sole reason why the coming householders were not in possession of the franchise at that moment was due to the treacherous will of one man, and that man Lord Salisbury.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried amidst much cheering.

LORD SALISBURY.

At Kelso, on the same day, Lord Salisbury, who, after completing his visit to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, became the guest of the Marquis of Lothian at Monteviot, addressed a meeting of the Conservative party of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, in the Corn-exchange at Kelso.

The Marquis of Salisbury said he had hoped to address them upon other subjects than the Franchise bill, but in view of the fact that three Cabinet Ministers has had during the past week spoken on that measure, he felt constrained to dwell once more on the subject. Having answered at some length the remarks of Sir William Harcourt, described as a "roystering blade," he proceeded to turn from that gentleman to the speech of Lord Hartington, and, as the chaiman had remarked, his Nemesis, Mr. Chamberlain. As to these speeches they appeared to be based upon an idea that there was a bargain which could be made with the House of Lords. He did not know any one who was in a position to answer for the House of Lords, or to make any bargain in their behalf (hear, hear). All he would say was that whatever the Government might do or suggest would receive the candid consideration of the House of Lords, but he (Lord Salisbury) would remind them of the position in which the House of Lords stood. It was this; that no bill of this magnitude could be passed unless it was accompanied by a redistribution bill, and that the one measure must not come into operation and have a legal effect without the other (cheers); that he took it to be emphatically the position of the House of Lords, and if individual members had suggested a dissolution in order to test the matter, that was not an expression of opinion on the part of the Upper House, and more than the insults which Mr. Gladstone levelled at the Peers could be regarded as an expression on the part of the House of Commons (cheer and laughter); but Lord Hartington's speech deserved recognition, because it was conceived and uttered in a tone far less violent than that of any of his colleagues. He, however, did not make any proposal which was likely to bring the controversy to an end, and if they had only him to deal with, the chances were the controversy would never have begun at all (a laugh); but there was always the Nemesis Mr. Chamberlain, who always would undo to-morrow what Lord Hartington suggested to-day, and he was surprised Lord Hartington was not tired of the process (a laugh). Lord Hartington's suggestions were wrapped up in "perhaps" and "ifs," and were dependent upon whether they were afterwards disavowed or not, and the only suggestion he made was that the Government would introduce a fair redistribution bill, and then the House of Lords would pass the Franchise bill. That was a very amiable picture, but it did not look like business (laughter). They had heard a good deal about blank cheques in connection with the question, but it appeared to him that now they were to be asked to take a fill-up cheque without signature (laughter). He understood from Lord Hartington's speech that the Government bill was in existence. He did not know if it was the measure which had recently appeared in the *Standard*. Perhaps that was only the bill of the committee which guided the Cabinet—(laughter)—but at any rate it had a very strange impress of the kind of manœuvring which they had reason to fear the Government, if unchecked, would bring in (cheers). It was a bill which would have the the effect of utterly effacing the rural populations, which, in point of representation, as compared with numbers, already suffered to much (cheers). Any bill of this kind would, without doubt, put the House of Commons more than ever into the hands of the caucus and that being so, would make it more than ever subservient to the will of the Ministers of the day (hear hear). The Government at one time said it would be impossible to pass the two bills in one session but now all they said was that they wanted to pass the Franchise bill, just because that would be a means of coercing, not only the House of Lords, but the House of Commons into passing whatever scheme of redistribution they liked. Here then was the danger. There was a constant tendency to exalt the Power of the Ministers, and it was their duty to check that power, as far as might be necessary, by some machinery—in other words, by a second Chamber. This was a subject far more important than the Franchise bill—(cheers)—for if the Government succeeded in abolishing or crippling the action of the House of Lords, the effect would be that an important element would be made in the constitution of the country, not only in widening the influence of the House of Commons, to which they had no objection, but in destroying that very useful functions which the Upper House now exercised in revising the work of the Lower Chamber (cheers). Sir William Harcourt said it was not the function of the House of Lords to decide when a redistribution bill should be submitted or when a resolution should take place. That might be right enough, but no measure could rightly become law without the assent of the House of Lords (cheers). A precedent was quoted in the case of the great Reform bill, and Sir Wm. Harcourt said on that occasion the Commons overawed the Lords; but Sir Wm. Harcourt forgot to say that dissolution had taken place, and the people were overwhelmingly in favour of the bill under these circumstances. The House of Lords was right in yielding, and he wished they had yielded sooner, but the case was very different now, when a Parliament called together for very different purposes, and to a large extent elected by the caucus, could carry all before it, and so arrange a redistribution as to destroy the real liberties of the British people (cheers). Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the quiet way in which the agitation had been carried on, and said that there would be no danger if the Franchise bill were not passed. He hoped if Mr. Chamberlain incited these people to riot he would head the riot himself—(cheers)—and if he was going, according to his threat, to march on London from Birmingham, he would be seen at the head of the advance column, for his impression was that the country and London would give a very good account of him (cheers and a laugh). He should very much deplore if the authority of the House of Lords were interfered with, and that it should only be used as a screen for the work of the House of Commons (cheers). For if the House of Lords was bled to death, if its power was allowed to fade silently, it would be a serious thing for the liberties of the people of England, for they would be left entirely at the mercy of the Ministers of the day (cheers). The issue, therefore, was a most important one: it involved great constitutional considertions, it involved the setting-up of a new institution over which our greatness had not been achieved, in the place of one under which our prosperity had been obtained, and so long as he could, he would struggle against the change to the utmost of his power (loud and prolonged cheer).

Mr. E. Stanhope also spoke, and acknowledging a vote of thanks, the Marquis of Salisbury urged a resolute effort to regain the former Conservative predominance in the country.

MR. FORSTER ON THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SPEAKING at a conference at the Westminster Palace hotel on Thursday, Oct. 16, for the purpose of considering South African affairs, Mr. Forster said there was in South Africa a crisis no one could shut their eyes to, and which specially concerned that committee, formed as it was to see that England did its duty to the natives, so that it should improve our relations with our colonists, both Dutch and English. The subject was too vital to wait the assembling of the House. Though we shall get more certain information when the House meets, we know Mr. Mackenzie struggled against most difficult circumstances. His appointment was entirely the action of the Government. I have the highest possible respect and esteem for his high character, his integrity, his honesty, his undoubted ability (hear, hear). At first he was evidently succeeding. Since his resignation he has not given up the affair in despair, but has been giving information and using his influence with great success. I telegraphed to him two or three days ago, asking him to give any information he could as to the present position of affairs at the Cape, and he replied:—"The colony condemns no Franchise bill. Next night the Rajah of Tenom himself arrived. On the following morning the natives went off in boats to the Nisero and began to plunder her. We were still treated civilly, and the captain and several of the crew were allowed to go on board and bring ashore some of our shirts and other kit. The Rajah had a hut built opposite the wreck, and here the plunder from the Nisero was collected and placed under a strict guard. A guard was also placed over us; but two rifles were given us to defend ourselves in case the crow

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

THE advance in the rate of discount in London appears to have checked the demand, Reuter's quotations of rates in the open market showing a decline of ⅛ on 3 and ¼ on 4 months' bills from the previous day. In keeping with that; Consols closed better at 100⅜, but Indian Loans are unchanged both sterling and rupee. French Rentes in Paris are quoted ½ lower, why is not quite clear, as the chance of a pacific settlement of the Chinese question ought to improve the funds. The Paris money market is probably the cause of the movement, and it is noticeable the rate of exchange on London continues to advance, Fcs. 25·27½ per pound being the quotation yesterday.

The London General Produce markets were devoid of change yesterday.

Cotton in Liverpool has taken an upward turn again owing doubtless in some measure to the prospect of the Franco-Chinese difficulty being arranged, but mainly to the statistical position and reduced receipts at the American ports. Yesterday the tone was reported strong, the sales being 12,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats, spot prices showing an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Americans and Good Fair Dhollera. Americans to arrive were also 1-16d. higher, except the most distant positions, in which the improvement was only 1-32d. to 3-64d. To-day's report is firm, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged, arrivals 1-32d. to 1-64d. better. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-16 cent., futures 5 points higher. To-day futures have further advanced 8 points, but ready cotton is unchanged.

The usual weekly figures, which we subjoin, show that the visible supply for all Europe has increased during the week by 180,000 bales, but it still stands 211,000 below last and 3,830 bales below the year before. The receipts at the American ports for the week are smaller than for the corresponding weeks of the two previous years, and what is more noticeable, is that the Continent has taken half of the entire exports. A continuance of this for any length of time would have a material effect on Liverpool, where a squeeze from paucity of supplies has only been averted by the small takings for the Continent during the previous six weeks.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	256,000	267,000	260,000
,, Exports to U. K.	81,000	89,000	82,000
,, ,, Continent	80,000	50,000	67,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,662,000	1,723,000	1,673,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	510,000	358,000	538,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	305,000	413,000	350,000
,, Stock in the Ports ,,	750,000	852,000	646,000
Saturday's receipts	32,000	34,000	39,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	2,180,000	2,291,820	2,133,830
,, Surats	417,000	338,000	541,170
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	437,000	438,420	461,000
,, London	58,000	42,000	77,000
American afloat	200,000	161,000	200,000
East Indian ,,	19,000	55,000	87,000
	714,000	696,420	825,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5d.	5 15-16d.	6d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16d.	4d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1 11-16d.	1 11-16d

We have had a firm but not an active market here to-day. Export buyers are not very eager, but sellers are decidedly firmer all round, and mostly quote an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Transactions have not been important either in new or old Cotton, a few purchases of Bengals being all we have heard of for export.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS remain practically unchanged, both ready and forward. Few as the outside steamers are which are now coming, they are more than are wanted, the liners being fully equal to present requirements.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods keep very quiet, and the lull in the up-country demand still continues. The shipments from the U. K. for this side during the month of October show about average quantities both for Bombay and Calcutta. Coals continue strong and advancing. For Davison's West Hartley on the bunder, for which Rs. 17 per ton was accepted two days ago, Rs. 18 is now asked, and we hear by wire that contractors for the railways are offering equal to Rs. 19 alongside for this month's delivery. Exactly [illegible] description have been made during the past month.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been firm, but unchanged as regards rates, and very little business has been done. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 3-32d. ,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-32d. ,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-32d. ,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	256½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is the turn easier again, the demand being decidedly quieter. Fours have receded to Rs. 99⅜. Fours-and-a-half are still quoted at Rs. 102½, but nominal.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills opened strong, but later in the day weakened down again owing to free selling on the part of some of the speculators. In the case of Dhurrumseys, Jewraz Balloo, Great Easterns, and Orientals rates have receded Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5, and other companies are mostly unchanged. Gordon Mills are an exception, being quoted Rs. 35 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	600	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	535
Angio-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	17½p.s.	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	750
Bellary S.& W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	..	600
Bhowanuggur Mills	4 8⅞	100	100	..	54
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500		240
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	5 0	Rs 30	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	100	..	155
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 30	690
D. Spinning	1000	2,000	all	all	377½
Empress S. & W. Co.	1395	500	all	Rs.37½	795
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	5.0	25	720
Golan Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	325
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Hingnghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	6½	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	100	1,000	Rs. 70	1,295
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	510
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	835
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	452½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1,135
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	780
Khatao Mackuniee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	9409
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s.	3,100xd
Mahalukhmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,345
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	227½
Merazjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,430
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
New Great Eastern	1 4.0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,040
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 15	555
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	250
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	6½	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	30	185
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Shoisporo Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,395
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000		740
Southern India	500	500	500	Rs. 20	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	580
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	750xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	15½	5,000	2,850	Rs. 150	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs o	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15p.t.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,240
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	345
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 45	590
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,0.0	125	125	4½	292½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	50	1,525
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	all	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1 0	1,310
Fort Press Co.	150	225	8.00	400	2,900
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Mazagon Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 40	330
Mercantile Press	7000	125	25	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	425
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 10	215
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	550
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	5
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,375
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		Rs. 60	535

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	170
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	210
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	550
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs.5½	106 99
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,800
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,000
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	2,500	1,000	25	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	85
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	30p. a.	225
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	222
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	75	Nil.	75
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	104
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 20	1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	Rs. 12	102xd

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 4th November as compared with that for the 25th October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 25. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,306	4	4	41,59,306	4	4
Gov't Treasury Balance	1,91,24,813	7	6	1,77,87,361	8	2
Other Deposits	2,61,01,431	8	3	2,99,97,392	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,39,942	15	3	2,81,316	3	6
Bank Notes in Circulation	13,48,792	7	1	14,19,990	0	0
Rs.	7,10,61,286	10	5	7,36,45,326	3	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	70,49,180	0	0	69,12,680	0	0
Other authorised Investments	39,94,890	0	0	38,52,384	6	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	82,44,540	15	5	79,36,418	0	3
Other Loans on do.	76,74,703	15	9	78,27,509	10	3
Discounted Bills	1,44,59,150	11	6	1,41,36,753	9	0
Balances with other Banks	8,26,442	12	6	7,91,698	1	9
Premium	28,721	8	11	28,725	7	11
Bullion Stock	11,36,701	6	7	11,37,699	6	10
Dead Stock	8,305	6		8,137	6	0
Branches	6,29,222	1	2	6,28,844	9	3
Stamps Head Office	1,56,06,651	15	0	4,33,00,885	9	8
Sundry Branches	1,14,52,685	13	5	3,03,44,440	10	1
Cash at Do. at						
Rs.	7,10,61,286	10	5	7,36,45,326	3	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Triumph, 1,300 tons, Captain James Kemp, will sail to-day for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steamer Inchbarva, 1,487 tons, Captain J W Eno, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain W J Moffat, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P and O Co's steamer Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain F Speck, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's steamer Sirdhana, 1,972 tons, Captain G W Livingston, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's steamer Booldana, 2,134 tons, arrived in harbour on Saturday Captain A Clark, arrived at Karachi, with a general cargo, last from Coast and Calcutta ports, with deck passengers and Mr W Austin and 47 deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain D Campbell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A I Lee, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa Hamilton, Mr and Mrs A Lin E F Beecher, and 66 and two children, Captain deck.

THE A H Lloyd Co's steamer Orion, 1,832 tons, Captain Jas Mahorich, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Trieste (15th Oct), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Trieste —Mr S. Kuryakin. From Aden—Twenty-six Three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Booldana (s)	Clark	Calcutta, Oct. 11.
	Orion (s)	Mahorich	Trieste, Oct. 15.
9	[illegible] (s)	Cook	Aden, Nov. 1.
	[illegible] (s)	Fletcher	London, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Aston Hall (s)	Kemp	Calcutta.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah.
	I. M. Clive (s)	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Sirdhana (s)	Livingston	Rangoon, &c.
9	Inchbarva (s)	Eno	Dunkirk.
	Khiva (s)	Speck	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance on Saturday last :—
Steamer Java, Campbell, to Persian Gulf.
,, Triumph, Kemp, to Kurrachee.

The steamer Sutlej, to Marseilles, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
4 Camilla (s) ..... Macfadyen .. Rangoon, Oct. 27.
Ethiopia (s) ..... Guy ..... Singapore, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4.—Steamer Vezta. Ships Germanic, Cleomene and Orchomene.
Nov. 5.—Ship Abbey and Barque Atlantique.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
5 Ravenna (s) ..... Calcutta.
6 Secundra (s) ..... Calcutta.
7 Chanda (s) ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
5 Himalaya (s) ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—5 cases whisky, Bodger, Warberton and Co.
Nubia s—141 cases whisky and 10 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 punchions whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—250 Barrels green copperas, Hurridass Goculdass.
Speke Hall s—30 cases soap, Nabobbhoy Mahomedally.
Nubia s—4,692 casks bend spelter, Latham, Abercrombie and Co; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Veerjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—20 cases provisions, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—19 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
Nubia s—26 cases brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Massilia s—25 cases gin, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester s—280 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 129 bales cotton waste, Tokersee Jeewanjee; 4,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Anundjee Hirjee; 1,186 cwts wheat, Jaithanund Chellaram; 2,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 67 cwts gum, Wallace an Co; 1,601 cwts bones, Mahamed Corjee; 600 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—114½ cwts linseed, Robertson Brothers; 278 cwts sennna leaves, Damodar Kessowjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Schaldis s—1,057½ cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 1,000½ cwts poppyseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight of St. Patrick s—2,031 cwts rapeseed, E. Spinner and Co; 1,000½ cwts rapeseed and 9,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co; 1,050 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Inchborva s—875 cwts groundnuts, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Cameron s—131½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bessie Morris s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—50 cwts onions, Hasson Babun; 112½ cwts copiate, Yue Lun Ching; 51 chests opium, the P. and O. Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Carnegy, Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Radcliffe, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 7.

Marter, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Deolalee.
Martyn, Captain, Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Bangalore.
Browne, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Williams, Major, R. A., on duty, from Agra.
Drill, Lieut., 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, on leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Twigg, Lieut., 12th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Calcutta.
Montgomery, Capt., Lancashire Fusiliers, on leave.
Currie, Lieut. Col., Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 6.

Lyons, Surg. Major, on duty, to Deolalee.
Chalterton, Lieut, Norfolk, on duty, to Morar.

NOVEMBER 9.

Browne, Captain, Staff, from leave, to Naini Tal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 10, 1884.

There will be parade at the following places until further orders viz :—At the Oval near the Band stand every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a. m. The parade on Wednesdays will be under the Adjutant. The Cadets of the Cathedral High School and Indo-British Institution are requested to attend at the above time and place. At the Grant Medical College every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Tuesday and Friday at 5. p. m. White uniform with helmets, arms, accouremente to be worn at the above parades until further orders.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRAGANZA—November 7, at Camp, Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon M. B. H. Braganza, I. M. D., 20th Bo. N. I., of a son.
FAIRBAIRN—November 9, at Mazagon, the wife of J. U. Fairbairn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACALISTER—PROCTER—November 6, at the Mission, House, Ajmere, by the Rev. Dr. Husband, the Rev. George Macalister, M. A., Jeypore, to Mary Murray, daughter of the late Archibald Procter, Lieutenant Bengal Army.

DEATH.

SETTNA—November 8, at Mahableshwur, Mr. Hormusjee Hirjeebhai Settna. His body will be brought down to Bombay in course of to-day (Monday), to the house of his father, Mr. Hirjeebhai Hormusjee Settna, in the Fort.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—October 25, at Nagpur, C. P., the wife of A. H. L. Fraser, C. S., of a son.
MACKAY—October 27, at Rawal Pindee, Punjab, the wife of G. Mackay, Veterinary Overseer, Horse Breeding Operations Department, Punjab, of a son.
WOODRUFFE—October 31, at Murree, the wife of Colonel C. L. Woodruffe, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUDSON—BARCLAY—October 30, at Christ Church, Mozuffurpore, by the Revd. J. Richardson, Chaplain Rowland, third son of W. Brereton Hudson, of Painesto Co. South Ireland, to Elizabeth M. Barclay, daughter of T. Barclay, Esq., of Skilbo House, Sutherlandshire, Scotland.
TRACEY—COX—October 27, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindee, Arthur Tracey, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel J. B. Cox, B. S. Corps.

DEATHS.

DUPERIER—October 29, at Meerut, of croup, Violet Maud Lang, youngest child of Captain Duperier, R. E.
HEBBERT—November 3, at Tanjore, F. H. Hebbert, Madras Civil Service, after a short sudden illness.
KER—November 3, at Cheitput, Madras, Alice Mary, the infant daughter of G. D. Ker, aged one month and ten days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1884.

MR. FAWCETT'S death has deprived India of an enlightened exponent of sound doctrine in regard chiefly to her finance. But he dealt so largely with general principles, and in only a secondary degree with the passing circumstances of the time in which he wrote and spoke upon this subject, that few of his speeches and essays about Indian finance are wanting in permanent value. He used general principles, it is true, in order to interpret the events of the day; but the principles will remain even when some of the events to which he related them are forgotten, so that although the loss which his death has caused is serious, and for the present almost irreparable, there is no reason why he should not, through his published speeches and writings, still exercise a very real influence upon opinion and policy in regard to India. He was essentially a popular writer, and if in the future his writings have any effect upon financial policy it will be because they are so eminently adapted for the formation of a sound public opinion about matters concerning which the public were before his day almost indifferent. It was more to the people than to the experts that he addressed himself, and it is amongst the people rather than amongst the experts that we must expect his teaching to be influential. His first qualification for the task which he assumed when he tried to make the public at home interested in the well-being of India was his transparent clearness. No one could read one of his speeches or essays, complicate and difficult though the subject might be, without getting a clear idea of the subject of which he treated. Everybody has heard of the meeting of working men who sent Lord Macaulay a resolution thanking him for having made English history intelligible to their class. Mr. Fawcett deserved some such recognition of the service that he did to England and to India by presenting some of the greater problems of Indian finance in a form in which everyone could understand them. He was able even to make the exchange question interesting, and to throw into clear light its points of contact with the trade and finance of India. And there was one invariable characteristic of his pleading which claimed for it something more than a respectful hearing. People thought so much the more of the case that he presented when they saw on the face of it that it was put forward with no regard to considerations of party. The man who, while a series of campaigns in Afghanistan were adding seriously to the already serious burdens of India, could so write on Indian finance that no one who did not know to which party Mr. Fawcett belonged could have seen whether he was a Liberal or a Conservative was above suspicion of partiality or unfairness. Writing in 1879 upon the singularly unpropitious Budget of that year, he said, "If for no other reason, I should think it particularly important fully to acknowledge that the present Government is not solely responsible for the existing condition of Indian finance, because I believe it is almost impossible to exaggerate the harm that may be done if, in attempting to remedy the present state of things, the subject is approached in a spirit of political partizanship." Such was his profession of faith upon one of the great canons of controversy. It would be but the barest justice to his memory to admit that he fully and earnestly acted up to it.

The absolute freedom of Mr. Fawcett's writings on India from the prejudices of party, and from the passing prepossessions of the day in which he wrote, goes far to give them something like a permanent value. If, for instance, the three essays on Indian Finance which were lately rescued from the fugitive pages of one of the reviews relate specially to the situation brought about by a succession of famines and by heavy outlay incurred on account of the Afghan war, there are few of the principles therein laid down which are incapable of a wider application. His plea for a more effectual financial control, on the one hand by the Viceroy's Council, and on the other by the Council of the Secretary of State, was undoubtedly appropriate to the time at which it was delivered, and if there has under the existing régime been no reason for repeating it, we can never be sure, so long as the law remains in its present doubtful state, that the precedent set by Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton in acting in courageous independence of their Councils will not be repeated. The great truth upon which Mr. Fawcett based all his case in regard to India was that we had to deal with a country whose ordinary condition was one of real poverty. India is so poor, he wrote in 1879, "that the waste of a single shilling of her money may be of far more serious consequence than the waste of a pound of the money of England." In normal times, he told people in whose minds there still lingered the fiction of a land of wealth and splendour, the income of India barely sufficed to meet the expenditure, and what must be looked for in abnormal times? Financiers who would not willingly have supplied Mr. Fawcett with a confirmation of his fears paid unintended testimony to their reality when they put it on record, as Sir John Strachey did in 1879, that India possessed no true surplus of revenue over expenditure to cover the many contingencies to which a great country is exposed—contingencies which, in this case, include famine as well as war and the vicissitudes of commerce. There was, besides, the correlative difficulty of providing extraordinary resources for meeting extraordinary demands. It followed that a frugal administration of revenues raised with so much difficulty and capable of being increased only at the cost of real hardship was a matter of sacred obligation. That the obligation was as fully met as it might have been Mr. Fawcett would never admit. He saw in many directions the signs of extravagance. India, he declared over and over again, was living beyond her means. "The simple truth," he wrote, "cannot be too persistently insisted upon, that India throughout every department has of late years been far too expensively governed." We cannot at this time enter into the question how far the embarrassment which pressed upon India in 1879 was the result of excessive military expenditure. It was too late then to regret the abolition of the Company's army in 1857, and the substitution for it of a military partnership between England and India, in which the former was believed to enjoy the advantage. And it is too late now even to inquire if the expenditure on the army in India, whether British or native, can be curtailed. A good deal has happened since Mr. Fawcett called attention to this subject; and now that Russia is a much nearer neighbour to us than she used to be, the only question concerning our military establishment in India is not whether it shall be reduced, but whether it shall be increased.

But it is not too late to repeat Mr. Fawcett's reminder to the advocates of a forward frontier policy that schemes for the annexation of territory beyond our frontiers, or for the occupation of outlying strongholds, have a financial aspect too serious to be obscured by the commonplace reflection that if our Empire in India is worth holding it is worth paying for. Here surely is a case in which the cheapest policy is also the safest, for we cannot go beyond our frontier without reducing our strength within. Mr. Fawcett did an unquestionable service when he insisted that such an increase of taxation as would be necessitated by an *aggressive* frontier policy could not be regarded simply as a question of finance, inasmuch as it involved political consequences of the gravest moment. Finance, in fact, he treated as the key of England's position in India, for financial mismanagement would inevitably bring poverty and discontent in its train. His attitude in regard to the exchange question was characteristically firm. He was a determined upholder of the doctrine of *laisser faire*, and no solicitation would induce him to countenance any of the nostrums recommended for making ten rupees equal to one sovereign. Against any attempt to tamper with the currency, although it is known that something of the kind was discussed at the India Office, he protested with uncompromising energy. Tampering with the currency, he insisted, could only make matters worse, and after all the laws which regulated the value of gold or of silver were precisely the same as those which regulated the value of any other commodity. If in this he seemed to some to be too much of a *doctrinaire*, he was far from reproach on that score when he condemned the action of Lord Lytton's Government in remitting the duties on cotton goods. He appeared, indeed, to be despatching economic doctrines to Saturn when, in answering those who professed to defend this act on free trade grounds, he wrote that in considering questions of taxation nothing could be more unwise than to conclude that that particular tax must necessarily be the best which was most in accord with the principles of economic science. It was just this which gave Mr. Fawcett his exceptionally strong position as a political educator. He was as discriminating in his service of principle as in his service of party. He was not the mere philosopher any more than he was the mere politician. Hence there was nothing of "the dismal science" in his economics, and nothing of the partizan in his politics. It would be a happy thing for India and for England if those of his associates in public life who are to-day loud in his praises would follow the wholesome example which he has left.

THE advance of Russia towards our frontier must necessarily, it has always been anticipated, have a bearing upon the trade between British India and those parts of Central Asia to which British and Indian

TELEGRAMS.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIKHEL THRO' DUKI, Nov. 8.

A concentration of the columns took place again to-day here, it is believed in consequence of rumours of another gathering. The force march to-morrow to Haidarzai, twelve miles east down the valley. A company of Punjabees escort the "unfits" to D[illegible] two companies of Grenadiers halt to[illegible] envoy expected later.

Some of the tribesmen have come in. Sooltan Mahomed and the chiefs of the Kibzais are said to have promised to disperse their forces. Armed opposition is now doubtful.

DULAI, THRO' DUKI, Nov. 9.

The arrangements for the force in the Zhob Valley to return to the Bori Valley and a smaller force to go to the Musa Khel country have been cancelled. The same force will proceed *viâ* Mena to the Musa Khel country, the sick of all corps, with one company of the 4th Punjab Infantry, one troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Belooch levies only, returning.

Sultan Mahomed, head of the Purkhezai tribe, whose capital is Mena, had collected 1,500 men, and an engagement was expected; but he has since dispersed his men, and came into camp on the evening of the 5th. Bayed, one of the maliks of the Musa Khel, collected his men, but has since tendered his submission, and also Meer Khan, head of the Kibzai tribe. Hussen Khan, another of the Musa Khel maliks, has gone to Dera Ghazi Khan to meet the Deputy Commisioner. The whole country therefore has now submitted.

SHAH JEHAN A REFUGEE IN THE GHILZAI COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DULAI THRO' DUKI, NOV. 9.

Shah Jehan, chief of the Zhob Valley, is said to be taking refuge in the Ghilzai country.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOV. 9.

Particulars have been received of an assault on Mr. Weatherall, a zemindar's agent in the Purneah district. Mr. Weatherall was engaged in settling accounts between ryots and a putnidar, when some 400 men set upon him and his peons. One peon put a rifle in his hands and entreated him to use it; but he only held it over his head to ward off blows made at him with sticks. The jemadar of peons entreated the rioters not to assault the saheb, but was knocked down senseless. Mr. Weatherall received two scalp wounds from sticks, and his clothes were literally drenched with blood. He was struck on the forehead with a clod, and the attack becoming very determined, and believing his life in danger, he fired his gun loaded with Nos. 4 and 8 shot at an assailant who was pelting him. He fired low, so as not seriously to injure him. The men retreated when the shot was fired, but seeing there was not much damage done, they returned to the attack, and he had to fire again. Finally, he managed to get on an elephant and escape, the mob following and pelting him. The jemadar is not yet out of danger. Mr. Weatherall is recovering from his injuries. When the police went to the village to make inquiries they found it totally deserted. Ten ryots have been apprehended, and others are wanted.

LORD RIPON'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, NOV. 9.

A monster meeting, convened by Baboo Anandachandra Ray, the leader of the local Bar, was held here to-day under the presidency of Baboo Protopchandra Banerjee, a zemindar, to express gratitude to Lord Ripon for his administration of this country.

Babu Kaliprosonna Ghosh delivered an impressive speech.

Khaja Azjar, of the Nabob's family, moved the first resolution. The meeting expressed deep regret at Lord Ripon's early departure, and held that no Governor-General had ever sympathised more warmly with the people or made greater sacrifices for them than Lord Ripon, and further, approved fully the policy inaugurated by him for the administration of India.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

MEERUT RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOV. 8.

Very good racing to-day with a large attendance brought the meeting to a close.

PONY HURDLE RACE.

Round the Course.

Gazelle, 11st. 4lb	1
Rocket, 9st. 4lb	2
Galahad, 10st. 7lb	3

Six ran. The race was won comfortably in 3m. 55sec.

ALL HORSE HURDLE RACE.

Two miles.

Prospero, 11st	1
Tim Whiffler, 11st	2
Namesake, 9st. 7lb	3

Won by half a length in 4m. 4sec.

ALL PONY HANDICAP.

Five furlongs.

Vanessa, 9st. 12lb	1
Ancona, 9st	2
Pioneer, 11st. 2lb	3

Eight ran. Won easily in 66sec.

HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.

One mile.

Zephyr walked over.

ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED HANDICAP.

One and three-quarter mile.

Chloe, 9st. 4lb	1
Pretender, 8st. 2lb	2
Avenger, 11st	3

Nine ran. Won comfortably. Time 3m. 33sec.

SIRDHANA PLATE.

One mile.

Masher, 8st. 13lb	1
Heliotrope, 7st. 13lb	2
Cock Robin, 7st. 13lb	3

Won easily in 1m. 57sec.

PARAGRAPH STAKES.

A handicap for ponies. Round the course.

Yaboo, 10st. 10lb	1
Telephone, 10st. 10lb.	2
Redcross, 10st. 10lb	3

Seven ran. A good race, won by acouple of lengths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that any pecuniary obligation in Egypt will not be undertaken without the previous consent of Parliament.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

During the debate on the Franchise Bill Sir Charles Dilke suggested that a compromise respecting the redistribution of seats was possible. The Bill for the extension of the Franchise was read a second time by 372 against 232 votes.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

Governor Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, has been elected President of the United States.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

Cholera cases are increasing here, and thirteen deaths from it have taken place since Wednesday.

THE WAR IN TONGKING.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

Official despatches from Tongking state that the Chinese have made repeated attacks on the French position at Tuyenquan which have been repulsed.

THE SIEGE OF TAMSUI.

From Formosa the French Government has received advices that the Chinese had attacked the French blockhouse which commands the road to Tamsui. The attack was, however, repulsed with heavy loss to the Chinese.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.

It is expected that the general advance of Lord Wolseley's force will not take place until the end of December.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs that the Mahdi is at Korshambat to the north of Khartoum with a small following only.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mr. Sampson Lloyd, the [illegible]nservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament for South Warwickshire, in the room of the deceased member, the Hon. G. H. C. Leigh. Mr. Lloyd polled 3,100 votes, whilst Mr. Compton, the Liberal candidate, only polled 1,900 votes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Sinclair left here this afternoon.

Nov. 7.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left Suez for Bombay to-day.

LISBON, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. India arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed strong. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The London Cotton market to-day closed firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-4½
8¼lbs. "	6-4½
31lbs. Madapollams	2-3½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	71,000	bales.
" " " Surats	12,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	71,000	"
Total week's imports of Surats	7,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	437,000	"
" " " Surats	161,000	"
4½ per cent. Rentes	107⅞	
3 " Consols for account	100⅜	
Bar Silver	50½	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105	
4 " Rupee Paper	79½	
4½ " "	81½	

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT returned with his flagship the Euryalus to Bombay yesterday.

THE election of Dr. Roland Blaney as a member of the Municipal Corporation is notified in a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* of Saturday.

MR. PESTONJEE DORABJEE KHANDALLAWALLA has been, it is stated, appointed Private Secretary to the Gaekwar.

MR. MACFARLANE, solicitor, left Bombay on Saturday last by the mail-train for Hyderabad, where he is to assist Mr. Inverarity in the conduct of the defence of Sultan Nawaj Jung Bahadoor, who has been accused of instigating the recent disturbances in Hyderabad.

LORD RADSTOCK will visits India during the coming cold weather. His lordship is expected in Bombay about the 24th of this month.

BISHOP MEURIN has started a movement with the object of ameliorating the condition of the deaf and dumb. In the city and island of Bombay alone there are 557 victims of this double affliction, and over 16,000 in the Presidency. "Painfully impressed with melancholy the condition of this section of our population, and anxious, if possible, to furnish them with opportunities of education," says the *Catholic Examiner*, "his Lordship Dr. Meurin, started some eight or nine months ago, on his own responsibility and at his own expense, a school where deaf and dumb children might be received. The establishment has been since working quietly, and the results already accomplished afford an indication of what excellent success may in time be anticipated. The time has now come, however, when the institution must be placed on a permanent basis; private effort will no longer be adequate to meet the expenses which the necessary development of the establishment must naturally involve. Suitable buildings and appropriate educational appliances have to be provided if the work is to be carried on in a manner calculated to ensure success, but to defray such necessary outlay the means are wanting. Without assistance the undertaking must languish, and the well-intentioned effort of the Bishop end in failure." The movement is one which must arouse general sympathy, and we doubt not that the appeal which has been made will receive a generous response.

THE London correspondent of the Allahabad paper understands that the India Office officials are in negotiation with the City financial people with the object of making new loans on the Bhopal-Gwalior and Nagpore-Bengal lines. But the money market is so bad that these City authorities require a four per cent. guarantee. It is stated that when four per cent. has been earned they are willing to take one-fourth, giving the India Office the margin of three-fourths.

THE same correspondent says that the reorganisation of the Public Works Department was some time ago decided upon by the India Office, and that despatches relating to this subject may soon be looked for in India.

A TELEGRAM from Murshidabad to an up-country paper conveys news of the death of Nawab Syed Mansur Ali Khan, the last Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The deceased, who had been suffering from paralysis for more than a year, was seized with cholera on Saturday last, and died on Wednesday afternoon. He was born on the 29th of October, 1829, and installed as Subadar of Bengal on the 29th of December, 1838.

THE death is recorded of another member of the Moorshedabad family from cholera. The Nawab Begum Mulk-i-Zamaniah Saheba, the second and favourite wife of the late Syud Munsoor Ali, the last of the Nawabs Nazim of Bengal, died at Moorshedabad of cholera at 7-30 on Tuesday evening, five hours after the death of the Nawab Nazim himself. The deceased lady was the adoptive mother of the present Nawab Bahadoor of Moorshedabad, and was widely known for her charities.

THE attempts to grow eucalyptus to commercial advantage on the Khasi and Jaintia Hills have not proved a success, and the Conservator of Forests, Assam, recommends that any money that may be available in future for plantation work should be devoted to sowing and planting the indigenous oaks, as likely to prove more profitable.

DURING the first six months of the current financial year the Indian salt revenue has amounted to Rs. 2,82,01,000 on 14,746,000 maunds as compared with Rs. 2,76,77,000 on 14,331,000 maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first six months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, it appears that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 26,50,00,623 as against Rs. 25,62,033, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 40,75,56,638 as against Rs. 43,84,75,425. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 7,96,76,628, as against Rs. 5,92,56,193, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,07,41,952 as against Rs. 49,81,108. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 1,14,06,048, as against Rs. 1,11,76,720, and that of export duty collected Rs. 24,02,010 as against Rs. 32,50,121.

THE administration of the Native State of Nilgiri, in Orissa, is officially described as having been "in a more or less chaotic condition" throughout last year. The Rajah's authority was for some time set at naught, and some cases of violence were reported. The services of Baboo Bholanath Das as Dewan did not prove conducive either to good administration or to improvement of the relations between the Rajah and his people, and it was found necessary to dispense with them. At the special and urgent request of the Rajah for the appointment of a European officer in the stead of the late Dewan, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Ricketts, and since he to[illegible]k charge quiet has been restored.

THE result [illegible] the election in South Warwickshire shows that the electors have returned to their old love—Conservatism. The constituency returns two members. In 1874 the Conservatives carried both seats, the only other candidate being Sir R. Hamilton, Liberal, who found a place at the bottom of the poll. At the general election in 1880, however, the Liberals were more successful, and the Hon. G. Leigh (Liberal) became associated with Sir J. Eardley Wilmott. (Conservative) in the representation of the Southern Division of the county. At that election Sir Eardley Wilmott polled 114 votes more than the late Mr. Leigh, who defeated the Earl of Yarmouth, the former Conservative member, by the small majority of 43. At the election which has just taken place Mr. Sampson Lloyd polled 268 more votes than were recorded in favour of the Earl of Yarmouth in 1874, while Mr. Compton secured 150 fewer votes than Mr. Leigh in 1880.

MR. FRANK POWER was at one time attached to the Dublin *Freeman* office for a short time, doing the sensational city business for the *Evening Telegraph*. In this capacity he was noted for an exuberance of imagination which, according to *Truth*, leads those who knew him to read his Khartoum telegrams with many grains of salt. One day he rushed into the office and announced that he had been attacked by four Fenians, and wounded in the arm, on the Grand Canal. Medical advice was at once procured, when it was discovered that the wound was a boil! A little while before he went to Egypt he was sitting with some friends. "You know," he said, "that I held high rank in the Austrian Army." The friends said that they learnt this for the first time, and he proceeded: "Well, I went back a few months ago to Vienna, and went to see a play at the Burg Theatre. The Empress of Austria was seated in a box, surrounded by her ladies and gentlemen. She recognised me at once, and sent a chamberlain to desire me to come up to her. I found Her Majesty alone in a small retiring-room behind her box, and she pointed to a seat." Then he paused. "Go on with your story," said a friend. "Gentlemen," he continued, "as an officer and a gentleman, you must allow me to say no more."

A FIND of interest to the antiquary is reported to have been made at Budleigh, not far from the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh. The article is believed to be the tobacco-box of Sir Walter. It was purchased from an old lady, who stated that she could trace it back through members of her own family for over 200 years. The box is an oval one, rather more than three inches in length, and on the cover is a silver medallion, bearing an inscription, the legible portion of which is, "Sir Walter Raleigh, from his good friend, but simple squire," but the remaining words cannot be deciphered. The inscription surmounts a representation in high relief of Sir Walter Raleigh smoking his pipe, and an attendant throwing a bucket of water over him because he thought his master was on fire. The box was purchased for a few shillings, and is now in the possession of an Exeter alderman.

A BORDEAUX paper relates a somewhat incredible incident as having occurred there recently. A pedestrian in the vicinity of the Rue St. Jaques observing only sleepers in the shops, ran to inform the police of the strange occurrence, the cause of which was quickly discovered. The employés of a large druggist's establishment in the street had carelessly overturned on the pavement a huge receptacle filled with chloroform, and the authors of the accident were the first to suffer from its effects. The street being a narrow, ill-ventilated one, the vapours of the powerful drug did not escape, the consequence being that all the tradespeople in the ground floor were rendered insensible. The restoratives, speedily administered, brought them round before long.

ONE of the Canterbury city churches recently found itself without a minister, and but for the voluntary help of a layman there would have been no service. The rector of the parish is also one of the minor canons of Canterbury Cathedral, and it was his turn to take duty there. He had arranged with one of the fellows of St Augustine's college to officiate for him at his own church, but it seems that there was some misunderstanding, and the clergyman who was to act as *locum tenens* did not put in an appearance. The congregation were kept waiting some time, and at length, after a messenger had been sent to St. Augustine's college and returned with the tidings that the clergyman who had been expected was taking part in the service in the college chapel, one of the churchwardens volunteered to conduct the service up to the communion office. This met with the approval of the congregation, and the service proceeded. To add to the predicament in which the churchwardens found themselves, the choir, immediately it was ascertained that a minister could not be obtained, took their departure, and consequently there was no music.

FREQUENT lynchings of late have, it is said, made the Sheriffs of Arkansas indignant. During the past six months nine convicted murderers have been taken from their hands and hanged by the mob. The worst of it is that the Sheriffs get thirty dollars for every hanging, and that they are thus losing at the rate of 540 dollars a year.

THE best coral grounds yielding the most and best coral, according to the *Times*, are still those on the Algerian coast, fished for that purpose from the middle of the 16th century, the others being the coast of Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, Spain, the Balearic Isles, Provence. Over 500 Italian boats, manned by 4,200 men, are employed in the coral fishery, 300 of these boats being from Torre del Greco, in the Bay of Naples. The quantity gathered by these 500 boats amounts in all to about 56,000 kilogrammes annually, valued at 4,200,000 lire; that by other boats, Spanish, French, &c., to 22,000 kilogrammes, at 1,500,000 lire—total for the year, 78,000 kilogrammes, at 5,750,000 lire. The taxes paid to the Government for the liberty of fishing on the African coast are very high, 1,166 lire per boat for the summer season, and half as much for the winter, so that in consideration of the toils and risks undergone, the profits are but very moderate. The gross gains per boat, may be set down at 8,000 lire for the season, and the expenses at 6,033 lire, leaving only 1,967 lire net profit. In Italy are 60 coral workshops, of which 40 are in Torre del Greco alone, employing about 9,200 hands, mostly women and children. The principal markets are Germany, England, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and Poland, a large part going to Madras and Calcutta.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. P. KING SALTER, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, proceeds to England immediately.

THE figure of merit of the South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps for the past year is 51·76.

IT has been decided to allow the detachment 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment at Chakrata to rejoin head-quarters permanently.

IF there is sufficient accommodation available at Dorunda, 100 men of the 33rd Bengal Infantry at Buxa will be transferred to the former station.

THE 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers marched from Dugshai on the 1st November, and is expected to reach Meerut, *via* Umballa and Delhi, on the 22nd instant.

MAJOR B. F. HANDY, 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment (8th King's), sailed from Calcutta on the 8th instant on nine months' leave to England on private affairs.

THE officers of the Military Account Department, Calcutta, meet Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Durand on the 10th instant at a farewell entertainment.

CAPTAIN G. T. KELAART, Royal Artillery, has been brought on the permanent establishment of the Ordnance Department as a Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class.

THE No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, and No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, will leave their stations so as to arrive at Saharunpore by the 12th instant, where they will take over a small siege equipment, and they will march with this to Roorkee for the purpose of carrying out the annual combined instruction of Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners in siege operations and practice. One or two companies of the British Infantry Regiment at Roorkee will be placed at the disposal of the commandant of the Sappers and Miners, in order that they may take part in the construction of the batteries and siege-works.

MAJOR F. G. TEALE, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has rejoined from leave to England.

THE services of Captain E. A. Smith, Royal Artillery, with No. 5 Garrison Battery, Punjab Artillery, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he has been ordered to proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on the 21st inst., for a course of gunnery at Shoeburyness.

THE Quartermaster-General in India has called upon general officers commanding divisions and districts to state how far it has been practicable to carry out the instructions in transport duty during the months of August and September, and how the classes of instruction have been selected and composed. Those having depôts of instruction within their commands are further required to submit their opinions as to the most suitable system for carrying out the education of officers and men in transport duties. The size, composition, and selection of the classes, and the nature, duration, and period of the instruction, are the points on which opinions are specially desired.

IT has at last been decided to provide shell and cartridge stores for the batteries in the Attock Fort. These have been reported for several years to be absolutely necessary. The magazine, too, is to have steel shutters and traverses to the windows, which at present are quite unprotected.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY'S parade showed a falling off in attendance on that of the first parade of the season; but the various manœuvres were creditably gone through. The corps assembled at the Town Hall, from which place it marched in battalions, preceded by the band, under the command of the Acting Commandant, Major Hore, to the parade-ground. There, after being marched in line and formed into square, the corps had some skirmishing. Nos. 1 and 2 battalions were the skirmishers, and Nos. 3 and 4 acted as supports. Each man was served with ten rounds of blank ammunition. The following was the field state:—

Field Offs.	Capts.	Lts.	Sergts.	Bugls.	R.&F.	Total.
A Co. ...	...	...	1	...	6	7
B ...	1	...	2	1	9	13
C ...	1	2	2	...	20	25
D ...	...	...	4	1	26	31
E ...	...	...	4	...	28	32
F ...	...	...	3	...	9	12
Cadets ...	...	...	1	...	18	19
Staff } 2	...	1	2	...	27	32
Band. }						
Army }	1	...	2	...	4	7
Staff. }						
Total 2	3	3	21	2	147	178

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.—The barometer continues to change irregularly. In the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces the fall noticed yesterday continues; but in Bengal, Assam, Burma, and Travancore it has ceased and been succeeded by a recovery. Over the central parts of the country, as well as in the Circars, Carnatic, and Deccan, the barometer is generally falling, but in the south of the peninsular it is rising. The pressure is generally below the average except in some central stations. The deficiency is greatest in Negapatam. The winds have about the normal directions except in the west and south of the peninsula, where strong easterly winds exist. Rain still falls in Southern India—heavily in Madras—and the sky is cloudy in most parts of the peninsula. In Northern India the sky generally is clear except at Peshawur, Rawalpindi, and Murree, where the weather is apparently becoming unsettled. Rain to-day:—Madras, 6½ inches; Wellington and Negapatam, over ½ inch. Previously, Nellore had ½ inch.

Nov. 9.—With the exception of Poona and Saugor Island the pressure has increased at all stations reporting to-day. The relative distribution of pressure is, however, very similar to that of yesterday. The large area of high readings over Northern and Central India, and the depression over the south-west corner of the bay, retain their respective positions. Under these circumstances there has been little change in the general wind direction over India. The weather remains very cloudy in the south, while in the northern and central parts of the country, with a few local exceptions, it continues clear or nearly so. The temperature still decreases. Rain to-day:—Madras and Negapatam, 2 inches. Previously, Tuticorin had 1½ inches.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. EURYALUS.

THE Euryalus, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with the following officers:—

Captain A P Hastings, C B; Secretary W C S Hyne; Admiral's Staff—Asst Paymasters H F H Smith and E J Leveson; H G Paris, Flag Lieut; A Cook, Commander; C G Lindsay, Lieut; F Hire, Staff Commander; W L Eastbey, B A, Naval Instr; C F Tilbrook, Asst Engineer; J S Watch, Engineer; J S Sanders, Engineer; L Backler, Chief Engineer; W E Abrams, Boatswain; H Spreadbury-Gunner; W Easton, Carpenter; W H Ratten, bury, Boatswain; G H Burgess, Asst Paymaster; J Murray, Asst Paymaster; D E Brownrigg, C D Mackenzie, V B Webb, and A Watson, Midshipmen; T Gimlette, Surgeon; J H Martin, Fleet Surgeon; J Bremner, Paymaster; F King Hall, Senior Lieut; R P FitzGerald, J White, and A Dodgson, Lieut; Rev J M Morton, B A; F Baldwin, Captain, Royal Marines; H H Share, Clerk.

The Euryalus left Aden on 1st November, passing the Crocodile, homeward bound.

Sir William Hewett will land at the Apollo-bunder at half-past nine this morning. A guard of honour consisting of a complete company of the 25th Regiment N. I., with band and colour, under the command of a European officer, will receive His Excellency. A salute of 13 guns will be fired from the saluting battery when His Excellency lands. Officers off duty are requested to attend. Full dress—staff in blue.

THE ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ONE more circular is addressed to all the millowners of Bombay, intimating that Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Vrijbhukhandas Atmaram are appointed to make a collection of the Bombay mill manufactures, and soliciting contributions The Superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail proposes to send four woollen pile carpets on the patterns found at the old Asar Mahal at Bijapur, the capital of the former Bahamini rulers of the Deccan, as well as some purdahs. The Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Jail intends sending cotton carpets, or durries, of different patterns, cotton carpets on the Persian rug principle, striped cotton curtains, counterpanes, and Mahomedan praying carpets. The Superintendent of the Thana Jail is not backward. He also purposes to exhibit Persian carpets, cotton blue shaded carpets, figured cotton carpets, Indian durries, cotton purdahs, and cane-work. The Superintendent of the Ahmednuggur Jail will supply six small carpets in pairs of three different patterns. Of private exhibitors, Mr. Sorabjee Jamasjee Billimoria, who received a second-class certificate and a bronze medal at Calcutta, sends a large list of inlaid work-boxes, ivory toys, painted frames for pictures, oils, syrups, preserved fruits, liquors vinegars, spices, pickles, molasses, and specimens of wood, oil-cakes, vegetable seeds, mowra flowers, grains, and other miscellaneous samples. Mr. Framjee Nowrojee of Bombay intends sending chutnies, pickles, jams, condiments, curry-stuffs, and sundries.

PASSENGERS BY THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, (from London, Oct. 15) left Aden on Tuesday evening and is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day. When the last mail-steamer left London the following passengers had been booked in the Sutlej:—

FOR BOMBAY.

Mr A R and Mrs Grant	Mr and Mrs W Williams
Mrs Thorburn	Mr H W Jones
Capt King	Miss Cooper
Mrs W C Anderson and child	Mr T L Mullins
Miss C le Bailley	Major and Mrs Graham
Mrs Myline and child	Smith
Miss Clarke	Mr M J Scoble
Mrs and Miss Perreau	Mr P Macleod
Mr and Mrs C Murray and children	Major Campbell Walker
Mr D Wallace	Mr D Wallace
Mrs J E and Miss Hancock	Col J P Grant
Mrs F Lance	Sir R Garth
Mr and Mrs Brown	Miss Cunninghame
Capt W Harris	Mr and Mrs Impey
Rev R Bateman	Mrs General and Paget
Surg-Major and Mrs Ellis and child	Mr G D and Mrs Lernan
Miss Hanbury	Mr F J Marsden
Miss Phillips	Mr G K Daniele
Miss Grimwood	Mr H B Mollicott
Miss Deshon	Mr H A Harrison
Mr and Mrs Wall and child	Mr W Bryan
Misses Walker	Mr Gall
Dr and Mrs Prentis	Mr C E G Roe
Mrs Horne and child	Mr J H Pollen
Mrs L Yonge and daughter	Mr M B Houghton
Mrs Kaye	Col Bibby
Miss Kaye	Mr Diss
Mrs H T Knox	Mr Marsden
Mrs Williams, two children, and governess	Mr D K West
Mr and Mrs Morgan and children	Mr and Mrs R T Hobart and two children
Mr Walchmann and friend	Mr Bartlett
Mrs Williamson	Mr Champion
Rev E P Herbert	Mr G Garstin
Hon Justice Bayley	Mrs Gazzore
Dr Jones	Mr J L Jenkins
Two Misses Reid	Mr Reinfelt
Col and Mrs O Menzies	Mr Daniell
Miss Anson	Mr Buchanan
Miss Dickson	Mr W W Barr
Mr Beasley	Mrs J Caldwell
Mr J Klingelhofer	Mrs D E Hughes
Mr L Peter	Mr D Murray
Mrs Cooper	Capt W P Harris
Mr Montague	Mr and Mrs Greaves
Mr Simpson	Mrs Henry Fraser
	Hon Justice Norris
	Lieut Heyland
	FOR SUEZ.
Major Home	Mr C Weirther

THE PORTUGUESE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Goanese" in Saturday's *Bombay Gazette* maintains that the extinction of the "Padroado" in British India should be hailed with satisfaction by the Goanese. He argues that because Goa is not so flourishing as some other cities of India, it should be annexed to British India; that the inhabitants of Portuguese India are less happy than those of British India; and that if the Goanese have any common-sense they should solicit the total extinction of the "Padroado." I regret I am unable to concur in the conclusions which your correspondent has arrived at. *Ex duabus particularibus nihil concludi potest*—because a man is poor he should not necessarily surrender or sell himself to a foreign nation. I can assure your correspondent that Portuguese subjects residing in Portuguese India consider themselves happy under the Portuguese sway; indeed, there are some profound thinkers who advocate the view that the Portuguese Government is one of the best, for the simple reason that since the conquest of Goa by Alphonso d'Alhuquerque the *foros* paid by the people for their lands have remained almost unchanged up to the present day, and that the State gives a free and liberal education to both the rich and the poor, without distinction of race or creed, which few Governments do. I know several people from Damaun, Diu, and Goa who bless the Portuguese nation for the liberality of their Government. Portuguese India is not very rich, yet its wealth is not so unequally distributed as in other parts of India. I repeat, and I think I do not exaggerate, that, poor as the people of Portuguese India are, they consider themselves happy. I may also inform your correspondent that the proportion of the inhabitants of Portuguese India who are able to take three meals a day is far greater than those of other territories; and the reason of this is clear enough.

As for the general education of the Goanese, it is needless to say that it has been traditional ever since Goa came under the Portuguese rule. There are at present so many schools and colleges in Goa that we may reasonably hope to see a University there also, not only for examining, but also for teaching purposes.

One word about religion. The Portuguese missionaries have invariably evinced great zeal and assiduity in the discharge of their duties and in the conversion of infidels all over India. If we compare the number of converts in the various Portuguese churches with those of the missionaries of the *Propaganda Fide*, there will be a vast difference in favour of the former. The records of the respective churches will clearly prove the truth of this statement. I may safely add that the clergy of the Apostolic jurisdiction alone cannot satisfy the necessities of the Catholic Church in India.

Nov. 7. A JESUIT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent signing himself "Roman Catholic," in Saturday's paper, shows himself to be a half Catholic. He seems to entertain doubts of the validity of episcopal acts. I, as a good Catholic, protest against your correspondent subjecting the memorial of the eleven Madras Bishops to a discussion. If the single act of one prelate is not discussable, much less is the joint deliberations of eleven prelates, who, in their conclave, must have been unmistakably assisted by the supernatural inspiration to frame that remarkable document.

I throw overboard the *India Catholica* on its own authority, and follow the Bishops, because they cannot commit mistakes, as the *India Catholic* may. If the Bishops again proclaim that it is sinful to have recourse to the civil authorities in religious matters, I shall, of course, follow them, because they are far from committing mistakes, although their decision on the same point may be diametrically opposite to each other, according to time and circumstances. I therefore fully believe whatever is contained in the memorial of the Madras Bishops, and that the Catholics under the Portuguese jurisdiction are an excitable people. There is no doubt that they are led away by the Goanese clergy, whose record of rebellious acts the Bishops have charitably abstained from publicly mentioning. I am fully convinced that the Catholics under the "Padroado" jurisdiction are forming themselves into a separate class, under the direction of the Archbishop's clergy, and who employ all their power to extend the influence of Portugal, and that the British Government ought to act on the recommendation of the Madras Bishops.

Nov. 8. FULL CATHOLIC.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Catholic" quite correctly states that great indignation has been produced among the Catholics of Bombay by the allegations in the memorial recently forwarded by the Madras Bishops to the Secretary of State against the missionaries of the Portuguese jurisdiction. Any one whose judgment is not biassed, and who is not blind to the light of facts, will readily admit that the various groundless statements unscrupulously made by the Bishops in their memorial against the Portuguese missionaries form a serious libel. First of all, it looks really very strange that they should have had recourse to the English Government in a question which refers to their brethren in the sacred ministry, to the missionaries of another jurisdiction (given by the Pope to the Archbishop of Goa), and not certainly of another regelion! Good sense and Christian charity ought to have advised them that they had their own legitimate superior, the Roman Pontiff, before whom to lay their grievances in religious matters. And who does not know that the same Bishops would be the first to thunder out an excommunication against any one who had acted as they have done?

The Bishops say that "for many years their flocks have suffered great annoyances from persons belonging to what is known as the Portuguese Jurisdiction of Goa." No one, who is acquainted with the working of the double jurisdiction in British India will deny that these "annoyances" were mostly caused by the missionaries of, or by the Vicars Apostolic themselves. A number of these facts I am able to prove by the evidence of several authentic documents. I shall not refer here to the numerous law-suits filed from time to time by the Vicars Apostolic against the Portuguese missionaries and *vice versa*, and in which due justice was done to the latter by the British judicial authorities—thanks to their proverbial impartiality. Portuguese newspapers have often loudly denounced, with documents in their hands, the various encroachments of the Vicars Apostolic upon the rights and properties belonging to the Portuguese Mission.

Proceeding further in this analysis, we see that the Bishops are afraid that "the proposal to establish a Bishop of Portuguese jurisdiction at St. Thome," may give occasion for a renewal of disorders. This proposal, instead of occasioning a renewal of disorders, should have given the Bishops an assurance, if their cause was just, that the Portuguese Bishop with his presence there would put a stop to all disorders, and maintain undisturbed the reign of tranquillity, between the two jurisdictions, for the Catholic Bishops are not the emissaries of discord, but the pioneers of peace and justice. But the Vicars Apostolic expected the contrary, and the reason of this expectation is in their own conscience, and the reader will not be unable to discover it. They, therefore, before the proposal came to realization, hastened to address a memorial to the Secretary of State, petitioning the abolition of the Portuguese jurisdiction, which proceeds directly from the Pope and the King of Portugal.

The political aspect given to this question amounts to nothing less than a secret intrigue against the Portuguese missionaries. It is really a matter of regret that the Vicars Apostolic should have dealt so blindly with facts which are patent to all. The following charges brought by them against the Portuguese missionaries are simply too ridiculous to deserve any consideration. "Those who are," say the Bishops, "in this manner brought under the influence of Portugal, instead of melting down into the general mass of British subjects, form a separate caste by themselves, spread over a large portion of India, and permeating all ranks of society become alien from the rest of Her Majesty's subjects in sentiment and affection, and priding themselves on being Portuguese. We have to deal on the one side with a thoughtless and impulsive people, liable at any moment to be led away by a party leader who appeals to their fancies, and on the other with a clergy alien in national sentiment and education from our own, and united by a zeal to extend the influence of Portugal in these countries!". All these threatening assertions imply evidently that the Portuguese missionaries may at any occasion promote a rebellion against the British dominion and re-establish in India that of Portugal: hence the alarm raised by the Vicars Apostolic. This looks on one side very funny, and on the other wholly unbecoming the Roman Catholic Bishops, who are loud in preaching love for your neighbour, and are ready also to violate that sacred precept for their trifling interests. Every one knows that the influence of the Portuguese is on the wane in their own dominions, and that the Portuguese subjects residing in British territories are unanimous in recognising the blessings flowing from the English rule. No one is more sorry for nationality than the Indo-Portuguese, and I would unhesitatingly state that they are ready for a change of Government.

carted away at the time the members of the Commission were inspecting the factory, as if the refuse was being carted away with a view to make the place appear in better sanitary condition than [illegible]. The fact is that what was being carted away at the time the Commission visited our factory was not rubbish, but coal-dust. Such coal-dust, moreover, is never allowed by us to accumulate on the premises, but is being continually carted away. Had we any intention of making our factory look cleaner or more wholesome than ordinary, we should not have waited till the day of the visit of the Commission, but have taken measures as soon as we knew of the visits paid by the Commission to the spinning and weaving mills in Bombay. Because our factory was white-washed at the usual time, and because coal-dust was being removed as ordinary, and it happened that the Factory Inspector and the Commission visited our establishment at the same time, to conclude that what was done was done with the intention of deceiving the Commission, seems to us to be an inference as illogical as it is unfair.

The unconscious desire to find fault when no fault exists, betrayed in the two instances mentioned above, is strongly exemplified in the statement so confidently made that our factory is without any latrine accommodation. We cannot understand how the Commission came to carry away the impression that there were no latrines, for the slightest inquiry would have brought out the fact that such accommodation does exist. Of course the latrines are not on the factory premises, but in a detached situation. That, however, will scarcely be considered a sanitary defect.

Equally unfounded is the statement that the engine is in charge of an unqualified person. No doubt, when the Commission visited the establishment, the fireman alone was present; but it does not thence follow that there is no qualified person in charge. As a matter of fact, one of us looks after the engine and the boiler, and who is thoroughly qualified.

It is further alleged that the boiler is in dangerous proximity to a wooden floor about six feet distant. The distance is nearly seven feet, which we consider quite safe, and which any experienced and unbiassed person would, without any hesitation, confirm. The boiler was recently put in its place studiously by experienced and qualified persons. Under these circumstances it is, we submit, an exaggeration of language to say that the boiler is in dangerous proximity to the floor. As to there being no fencing around the crank shaft and the fly wheel, the Commission will remember that the engine is so placed that the parts of it alleged to be unprotected are in a corner, where no workmen has ever any occasion to go, save and except the the engine-tender whose duty it is to look after the engine.

As regards the hours of work, we need hardly say that they are those in force at every mill and factory in Bombay. However, we may mention that all the hands in our factory are adults and of long working experience, who besides the half-hour recess at midday, enjoy other intervals of rest during the day for various purposes.

The statement that the workmen were obliged to come to the factory even during the Dewalee and the Moorrum holidays is also incorrect. It is true that the muster roll showed that the men were marked as having attended at the factory during the holidays in question. But a little careful inquiry would have shown that they had attended only for an hour or so to clean the machinery: and that notwithstanding they were allowed a full day's wages. It is not for us to say how liberally and considerately we treat our workmen, but we may be permitted to state that if the workmen were themselves questioned upon the subject, they would bear willing testimony to the kindness and liberality with which they are treated.

We have thus shown that where definite statements have been made against us they are without any foundation in fact, and we are prepard to meet all other allegations equally definite.

COMMISSIONS IN THE LINE.

THE following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent military competitive examination of Lieutenant of militia for commissions in the Line :—

FOR CAVALRY.

	Marks.		Marks.
Younger, W, 3d Batt Royal Scots Fusiliers	1,939	Fusiliers	1,649
Duncan, F L, 3d Brigade, Scottish Division, R A	1,845	Maryon-Wilson, F P M, 3d Batt Hants Regt.	1,611
Collis, W E R, 2d Brig, Cinque Ports Div, R A	1,734	Calverley, H W, 4th Batt Essex Regt	1,588
Carr Ellison, R H, 3d Batt Northumberld. Fusiliers	1,702	Willoughby, Hon C H C, 3rd Batt S York Regt	1,585
Barry, F D, 3d Batt, Northumberland		Combe, B, 6th Batt Rifle Brigade	1,581
		Mosley, A R, 5th Batt Derby Regt	1,539

FOR INFANTRY.

	Marks.		Marks.
Robertson, C T, 4th Batt Gloucestershire Regt	2,024	Theobald, F C, 3rd Batt Berkshire Regt	1,667
Greenway, C E, 3d Batt Bedfordshire Regt	1,956	Eckersley, H F, 3d Batt South Lancashire Regt	1,664
Upperton, B, 4th Batt Cheshire Regt	1,906	Fox, A B, 3d Batt Middlesex Regt	1,659
Mangles, W J, 3d Batt Ryl West Surrey Regt	1,875	Gibbs, J E L, 5th Batt Royal Irish Fusiliers	1,649
Napir, G S F, 3d Batt Cheshire Regt	1,857	Gwinne, J H, 3rd Batt South Wales Borderers	1,648
Slade Gully, F, 3d Batt Dorsetshire Regt	1,839	Felden, G C, 3d Batt Norfolk Regt	1,646
Robinson, C L, 3d Batt Bedfordshire Regt	1,835	Pretyman, H E, 3d Batt Lincolnshire Regt	1,644
Woodham, W B, 4th Batt Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1,830	Roy, J W G, 3d Batt Derbyshire Regt	1,642
Wigan, J R, 2d Bridge Cinque Ports Div, R A	1,821	King, A J, 4th Batt Rl Dublin Fusiliers	1,639
Pinney, C F, 3d Batt Wiltshire Regt	1,794	Fane, V H, 3d Batt Manchester Regt	1,636
Tod, A G W, 3d Batt Suffolk Regt	1,786	Proctor, F W, 3d Batt East Surrey Regt	1,633
Newton-King, F J, 1st Ryl Guernsey Light Infantry	1,766	Hillard, H N, 4th Batt Royal Warwick Regt	1,631
Yarde-Buller, Hon. H, 4th Batt R Surrey Regt	1,763	Alexander, B W J, 4th Batt Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	1,620
Marlow, B W, 5th Brig S Irish Division R A	1,753	Douglas, S E, 4th Batt Royal Irish Rifles	1,604
Hendley, C E, 3d Batt East Kent Regt	1,741	Cox, E H, 3d Batt Royal Irish Fusiliers	1,604
Hawkes, H B, 3d Batt East Surrey Regt	1,725	Robinson, F W, 3d Batt Bedfordshire Regt	1,600
Rose, C, 3d Batt Dorsetshire Regt	1,722	Alexander, D H, 3d Batt West Yorkshire Regt	1,599
Fyffe, B O, 3d Batt Gloucestershire Regt	1,712	Pritchard, H E, 5th Royal Irish Regt	1,578
Murray, Hon. A D, 3d Batt Royal Highlanders	1,711	Tufnell, N A C de H, 4th batt Essex Regt	1,577
Taylor, G A A, 1st Royal Guernsey Light Infantry	1,711	Howard, H C, 3d Batt Essex Regt	1,576
Bulin, E S, 3d Batt Irish Fusiliers	1,711	O'Connell, J R, 4th Batt Royal Munster Fusiliers	1,575
Harris, J H de B, 3d Batt D of Cornwall's Lt Inf	1,709	Gloster, G M, 4th Batt Royal Irish Fusiliers	1,574
Hicks, C H, 4th Batt Cheshire Regt	1,705	Amphlett, C G, 3rd Batt N Staffordshire Regt	1,573
Wynne, G O R, 6th Batt Connaught Rangers	1,703	Glentworth, Visct, 4th Batt Royal Munster Fusiliers	1,572
Herbert, G, 3d Batt Lincolnshire Regt	1701	Wilson, H H, 6th Batt Rifle Brigade	1,560
Vickerman, A, 6th Batt Rifle Brigade	1,700	Battye, A H, 4th Batt R Inniskilling Fusiliers	1,553
Dashwood, K A, 3d Batt Gloucestershire Regt	1,697	M'Call, A A, 3d Batt Highland Light Infantry	1,547
Murray, S L, 4th Batt Essex Regt	1,695	Pereira, A F, 5th Batt Royal Irish Fusiliers	1,544
Bailey, C, 3d Batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1,692	Mercer, W H W, 4th Batt N Staffordshire Regt	1,541
How, C C, 3d Batt Worcestershire Regt	1,691	Saunders, W St L, 3d Batt Suffolk Regt	1,538
Thomas R F, 3d Batt Welsh Regt	1,684	Stuart, A J, 3d Batt East Kent Regt	1,539
Myine, S, 3d Batt Bedfordshire Regt	1,681	Brack-Boyd-Wilson, A, 3d Batt Royal Scots Regt	1,532
Hill, J R, 4th Batt Manchester Regt	1,679		

MARRIAGE OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

On Wednesday, October 15, a Roman Catholic priest, formerly stationed at Havre, France, was married in London to the daughter of a wealthy banker in Paris. The wedding ceremony was performed by special licence at St. Mitchel's church, Burleigh-street, Strand. The elopement of the young lady from her parental home took place some 16 days previously, accompanied by her present husband, who was dressed in the garb of a Roman Catholic priest. The priest retired to a wood near Havre, where a bundle of layman's clothes, under the care of a friend sent from England, awaited his arrival. The priest, who is a man of a high position in the Roman Church, retired to Brussels, while the lady came over to England so as to reside the fifteen necessary days to obtain a licence. All formalities having been attended to, the priest was telegraphed for from Brussels. It is the intention of the bridegroom to go and work with Pere Hyacinthe in his work of Catholic reform in Paris.

A BICYCLE A "NECESSITY."

At Birmingham, the St. George's Foundry Company, bicycle manufacturers, sued Herbert Duncan, West Drayton, professional bicyclist, to recover 16 guineas, the value of a bicycle. The defence was that the defendant was an "infant," being only 19 years of age when he bought the bicycle, and that the machine not being a "necessary," plaintiff could not recover. The jury found that the defendant being in a good position, the article was a "necessary," and gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

CAPTURE OF AN ELECTRIC FISH.

An electric ray was caught at Porthleven, Cornwall, on Wednesday, and was made the subject of some interesting experiments. It was a large specimen, weighing about 55lb., and in lenght 3½ feet. The caudal fin was 10 inches across. The capture was effected by means of a drag-ends line. The fish was kept alive by tying a long cord to the tail, and allowing it to remain in deep water. Experiments were made to test the strength of the galvanic stroke. A gentleman placed his foot for an instant on the creature's back. Immediately a severe shock was transmitted. Others then experimented, and each received violent shocks. An electric bell was connected, and was sounded distinctly, but did not continue long. In its mouth two fishes were found, a large bass 2ft. long and a conger 2½ft. in length.

MR. SPURGEON ON PREACHING.

Mr. Spurgeon, speaking at a meeting of members and supporters of the Metropolitan Tabernacle Evangelists' Association, said some preachers were so dull and slow, preaching at two and a-half miles an hour—(laughter)—that it gave him the "creeps." (Laughter.) He could not help thinking of the pictorial illustrations which on saw one the boardings towards Christmas time of a man with a red-hot poker. (Laughter.) There were many preachers, it seemed, to whom the application of that red-hot poker might prove beneficial. (Laughter.) He would caution them too, not to attempt to bully people into heaven. (Laughter.) If they went about with an "army" they must expect other people to come to them with an army and this was not conducive to the sanctity of the Sabbath. They could not bring people into heaven by the ears. (Laughter.) They should avoid indulging in seven miles of talk when they could say precisely the same thing as it were, in three jumps. (Laughter.) There were some young evangelists who would look upon Johnson's dictionary an oldfashioned word like a lump of old iron which had grown thoroughly rusty, and note it down in their pocket-book with the intention of letting their congregation have it on the following Sunday. His (Mr. Spurgeon's) mother used always to stone the plums before she made a pudding, but these young men who delighted in hard words, were in the habit of making there pudding all stones. (Laughter.) He recommended them in the first place to have something to say, and next to say it in the most simple and natural way possible, and God would bless their efforts.

THE STATE OF THE COTTON TRADE IN AMERICA.

A special correspondent of the *Economist* writes :—Indifferent and unsatisfactory as the cotton manufacturing industry in Great Britain is, it requires but a brief visit to the centres of business on the American continent to become satisfied that it is still worse there. Never since the trade was established has the strain been felt so severely by the manufacturers of New England, and not a few of what were regarded as sound corporations only a year or two ago have been compelled within the last few months to go into liquid ation The depression in the price of manufactured goods has been unprecedented, and yet stocks accumulate, despite the earnest efforts of manufacturers to pu a check upon production. This in the New Englan States can be obtained with much greater ease and much greater facility than in the old country. The trade in America is almost exclusively controlled by large companies, or Corporations as they are termed, whose officials can easily meet and consult upon the policy to be pursued. The crowd of small employers who were to be found in the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire have no existence, either in the United States or Canada, and as a consequence, when the leading corporations agree upon a course of action, they have little difficulty in carrying it through. The manufacturing corporations of Fall River, for example, a few weeks ago agreed to run their factories only on alternate weeks, and almost without an exception this course has since been followed. In some other towns short-time has been adopted, and in others, portions of the machinery have been stopped, but as yet the relief has not been appreciable.

It is not necessary to turn further a-field to ascertain some of the causes which have operated in inviting the cotton manufacturers of America in this serious difficulty. Their high protective duties have so stimulated investments in cotton mills and machinery, that the capacity of production now far exceeds that of consumption. This remark applies with equal force both to the United States and Canada. The population of neither country has increased in the ratio of the productive power of the machinery, which has been set to work by capitalists who desired to share in the large profits which a few monopolists had secured for a few years after the heavy protective tariff was imposed. Not only so, but if I may be allowed to offer an opinion, based on observations made on a previous visit to the New World eight years ago, I should say that the people of America are consuming year by year less and less of the products of the looms of such towns as Fall River. Very few print cotton dresses are now to be seen on the streets of American towns compared with the time I speak of. At least, this is the result of my observation, and it has been confirmed by many on the spot who have some knowledge of the course of trade. The American factory girl has discovered what her British cousin learned long ago, that a dress made of mixed fabrics gives a great deal less trouble and labour than a print dress, and it is to the supercession in the American market of cotton fabrics by those manufactured from woollen, or worsted, or mixed materials, that I am inclined to credit something of the exceptional depression in the trade of Fall River, which is almost exclusively the manufacture of printing cloths. The business has not been a healthy one for a series of years. The producers are strictly limited to the American market, andif this fails them, they have no other to fall back upon. For the prospect of the American cotton spinners and manufacturers successfully competing with those of Great Britain in a neutral market appears more remote than it was some years ago. Protection has withdrawn from them the stimulus which is necessary to manufacturers in order that they may maintain their position in the foremost rank. There are manufacturers in Lancashire who could make a fair profit out of what is allowed to go to waste in a Fall River mill.

Nor is the experience of the cotton operative in the United States of the effects of a policy of protection one whit more satisfactory or encouraging. One reduction has followed after another in the rate of wages paid. Ten years ago 23 cents per cut (is 4d sterling) was paid for weaving printing cloths in Fall River, now it is only 18 cents (9d. sterling). The signs of poverty and of squalor and of misery meet the eye almost at every turn in the streets of Fall River and other manufacturing towns in America. This was certainly not the case years ago, and the change for the worse which has taken place, and which is so observable in the social status and condition of the factory operatives of New England, is inducing many thoughtful people to reconsider the opinions they have held on the necessity of encouraging native industry by the maintenance of a protective tariff, which renders it impossible for their manufacturers to enter any other market than their own.

In Canada, the baby not yet having been carried quite so long, appears to be neither so burdensome nor so troublesome, but here also it is protested that protection has induced over-production, and the money made by the monopolist a few years ago is rapidly melting away under the influence of a competition which the protective system, from which he first benefited, is the sole cause.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 5.)

Mr H B Beames, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Meherpore, Nuddea, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Mr W M Clay, CS, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr E F Ainslie, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Hazaribag Dist.

Mr T T Allen, Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six weeks.

Mr C W E Pittar, who has recently been appted to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Asst Magte and Colr in Dacca Divin, and posted to the sudder station of the Dacca dist.

Mr G N Barlow, CSI, Comr of Bhagulpore Divin leave for seven days in extension of leave granted 13th Augt last.

Mr H R H Coxe, who has recently been apptd to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Asst Depy Magte and Colr in the Bhagulpore Divin, and posted to the sudder station of the Bhagulpore dist.

Mr H J Newbery, Magte and Colr, Rungapore, to act, in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 11th Sept, 1884, vice Mr R H Wilson.

Mr T Norman, Magte and Colr, Mozufferpore, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 18th Sept, 1884, vice Mr J J Livesay.

Mr E J Barton, Magte and Colr, Jessore, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 2nd ultimo.

Mr G M Currie, Magte and Colr Cuttack, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 7th ult, vice Mr W V G Taylor.

Mr R H Pawsey, Magte and Colr, Furreedpore, to act in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 10th ult.

Mr C A Samuells, Offg Magte and Colr, Chittagong to act, in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 7th Sept, 1884, vice Mr C H Vowell.

Mr F H Barrow, Offg Magte and Colr, Khoolna to act, in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 11th Sept, 1884, vice Mr H J Newbery.

Mr R Cornish, Offg Magte and Colr, Midnapore, to act, in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 2nd ult, vice Mr E J Barton.

Mr W B Oldham, Depy Comr, Darjeeling, to act in first grade of Depy Comrs, from 7th ult, vice Mr Clay.

Lieut-Col W L Samuells, Offg Depy Comr, Loharducga, to act, in second grade of Depy Comrs, from 7th ult, vice Mr W B Oldham.

Mr A P MacDonnel, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Genl and Rev Depts leave for thirteen days from 2nd inst.

Mr H H Risely, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, to act as Secy in the Genl and Rev Depts in addn to his own duties during the absence of Mr A P MacDonnell.

Mr L Hare, Depy Asst Magte and Colr, on furlough, is posted to the sudder station of Purneah.

Mr Hare to act in first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs.

Mr E B Harris, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr Rajmehal and Sonthal Perghs, is transfd temply to the sudder station of Purneah.

Mr J H W D Clarke, Asst Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to Hogra, and to have charge of the dist police of that dist.

Mr A H James, Tempy Assist Insptr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, is confirmed in that dept.

Mr H N Harris, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Burdwan, is promtd to third grade of Dist Supdt of Police, from 1st Sept last, vice Mr C Jennins.

Mr E M Showers, Dist Supdt of Police, Chumparun, is promtd to fourth grade of Dist Supdt of Police from 1st Sept last, vice Mr H N Harris.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr appts Mr A Phillips, under the provisions of 29th, 30th, and 45th secs of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regns in the Bengal Divin of the Presidency of Fort William, vice Mr G C Paul, resigned.

The Rev T J Rawson, Chapln of Kidderpore, furlough for one year from date he availed himself of it.

Mr J A Martin, Profr, Presidency College, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for five months on sick certificate.

Mr P H O'Brien, Asst Magte and Coll to be a member of the Dist school Committee of Nuddea, vice Mr J G Ritchie.

Mr H H Watson, Offg Supdt of Jail Manufactures, leave for two months from 1st prox.

Mr H Blair, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Shajehanpore acted as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Allahabad, from 12th May to 12th Augt, 1884.

Mr S Cooper, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Fattehgarh, leave from one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Surg D G Crawford, Offg resident Surg Medl College Hospital, Calcutta, to act as Profr of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the College in addn to his own duties during absence on leave of Surg Maj J P McConnell.

Mr C W E Pittar, Asst Magte and Colr, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

Mr H C Barnes, Asst Engr, first grade, Darjeeling Divn, furlough for one year on medl certificate, with necessary subsidiary leave.

Mr J T Simpson, Exe Engr, third grade, who reported his return from furlough on 31st ult is posted to Calcutta Circle as a temy measure.

Mr J A Devenish, Asst Engr, second grade, from Royal Indian Engr College, who reported his arrival on 27th Octr, 1884, is posted to the Eeastern Circle.

Mr L R Fraser, Asst, Engr, second grade, passed the Colloquial Exam in Hindustani on 27th Octr, 1884.

Mr W A Inglis, Exe Engr, fourth grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Sone Circle.

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Dadur	Khanapur	Wangni	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Narel	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Chinchowli	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Kurjut*‡	Malker
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Egutpoorah*	Tagwal	Dorowlee	Keim
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Parell	Bhedlar	Mesgaum	Ahmedabad†
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Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1694

GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
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Raighur Ho—View f Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Description of Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
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CALCUTTA. (NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK). SIMLA

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We distinguish it by the appellation "Excelsior"
IT IS INFERIOR TO NONE,—SUPERIOR TO MOST
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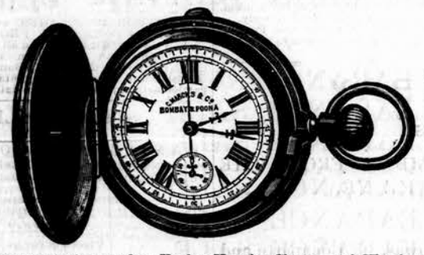

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WITH
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungaoad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Ahoo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa* Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Surat.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

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